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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,
In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

The frigid zone has been made to yield traffic to the railroads. A line beyond the Arctic Circle has just been completed in Sweden, where there is an iron mine.

Montana Territory claims to be ready for statehood, with plenty of property, plenty of population, 1,400,000 cattle, 190,000 horses, 2,000,000 sheep, and gold and silver at the rate of $26,000,000 a year.

The Chinese, it is said, consider it a religious duty to pay up all their debts at the beginning of the new year. How many publishers there are who wish their subscribers would imitate this admirable Celestial practice.

A statistician of benevolence has recently recounted large endowments amounting to $10,000,000, which have been given or bequeathed to religious and secular institutions within three months.

According to the Philadelphia Times, "there is nothing speculative in the present business activity. There are booms in the West and South which are drawing capital, much of which will never return; but every channel of regular industry and trade is on the soundest basis, with every promise of continued prosperity."

In Kingsley, Mich., is a youth less than 21 years of age, who, six months ago, barely knew the multiplication table. Now he is able to multiply any number of figures by a multiplier of any size not exceeding 100, doing all the work in his head, and giving a correct product every time, almost as soon as the figures are given him.

An expedient to lessen the terrors of the railroad stove is the invention of an automatic fire extinguisher, which takes water from the locomotive tank and with a hose attachment is capable of throwing with much force a stream the length of a passenger car. In case of derailment or collision it extinguishes the fire in stoves or lamps.

Experts say that curtains and fine laces can be made of malleable iron or steel. At the Centennial exhibition a piece of steel rolled by a mill in Pittsburgh was so thin that it weighed less than a book leaf, and could be blown off the hand easier than paper the same size. The sheets for steel lace will be rolled down to a low gauge and the patterns pressed into them. The lace can be made light or heavy, and is suitable for ladies' and children's underwear, and perhaps for trimming hats, wraps, and dresses.

Two men have lost their lives, one in Massachusetts, the other in Connecticut, during 1887, "from the loathsome disease known as glanders in both cases." "The disease was contracted while the men were attempting to cure the horses by treatment. The sooner horsemen learn that the disease is incurable, and that a glandered horse is an unsafe animal to have around, the sooner the newspapers will cease to record cases of loss of human life from treating or handling such horses."

Although France and England are only separated by the channel, they are as wide apart in manners and customs as though the ocean raged between them. In nothing is this more conspicuous than their eating. A French woman's breakfast consists of a cup of coffee and a roll. Queen Victoria, according to a recent chronicler, sits down to a breakfast table laden with Scotch porridge, cold steak pie, hot steak, cold steak, cold gammon of bacon, boiled eggs, Scotch scones, brown bread, butter, honey, tea, coffee, and a kind of cocoa specially prepared for her Majesty.

There was unveiled in Boston, recently, a statue of Leif Erikson, who is known to scholars as the Norse-Icelandic discoverer of the American continent, A. D. 1000. "The statue," says the Epoch, "is the work of Miss Anne Whitney, and is a striking and characteristic production. The figure which is supported on a Norse pedestal with illustrative bas-relief is a somewhat idealized type of Northman, but is a beautiful and entirely satisfactory conception. It is fitly placed at the entrance to the new Back Bay Park and is, perhaps, in the nature of a hint to the Columbus partisans, that in the rare atmosphere of Boston the claims of the Genoese are rated at their true value."

Recently the fact was published that the people of Australia suffer from a multiplying pest of rabbits. The entire island may yet be desolated by very small imitations of its ancient kangaroos. A New Hampshire physician wrote to the New York Times, weeks ago, prescribing lynxes as a remedy, as Australia has no wolves nor any animal of the cat kind except its peaceful household mousers. "Nothing has been done about it, but the idea," a Metropolitan paper suggests, "is too good to be lost. America can easily spare what Australia so much needs. Let a society be formed by all means, or a stock company, for there are millions in it. The first consignment might consist of five thousand "Bob-cats," as the Green Mountain boys call the lynxes, and of ten thousand coyotes. Each animal so imported should be under bonds not to meddle with the lambs of the great Australian sheep-walks. In a very few years, perhaps, exciting and profitable employment might be had throughout that part of the British Empire in an entirely new kind of hunting."

Tranmition.

'Tis said, in death, upon the face
Of Age, a momentary trace
Of Infancy's returning grace
Forestalls decay;

And here, in Autumn's dusky reign,
A birth of blossom seems again
To flush the woodland's fading train
With dreams of May.

—[John B. Tabb in Independent.

A PROMPT SOLUTION.

BY EMMA A. OPPER.

It was the typical country store. There were soap and pins, and needles and letter-paper, and back-combs and paper collars, and suspenders, in glass cases in the front, and crockery and calico, and tinware and overhauls, and cowhide boots, disposed on the shelves and butter and dried beef, and buckwheat and kerosene, and molasses and codfish, in friendly confusion in the rear. Its motly variety was, indeed, a necessity. Lamphier's was the one store of Unionville.

If Lamphier's was the typical country store, Lottie Lamphier was not the typical country storekeeper's daughter. So John Stockham, Mr. Lamphier's clerk from the next town, had thought, when he first saw her tripping into the store one morning, after a spool of thread and a pound of coffee—she was her father's housekeeper.

She had seemed to John, in her crisp, pink calico, and her natty straw hat, the most jauntily-stylish girl he had ever seen, as well as the prettiest.

That was four months ago. Lottie came down to the store frequently. Of course it was a necessity that she should; something was always needed at the house. Certainly John was far too modest to dream that his presence could have the remotest influence on her comings and goings.

But he had not neglected his opportunities. He had talked to her as he tied up her sugar or rolled up her lining cambric and smiled at her from over the kerosene can and the molasses barrel, and Lottie had not been prudishly backward in responding. The first snow found them very good friends indeed.

The one blot on this extremely pleasant companionship was Mr. Lamphier. Whether Mr. Lamphier was guilty of the notion that his clerk was an undesirable party, and therefore a dangerous companion for his daughter; or, whether he was possessed of an ignoble fear of the loss of a good housekeeper; or whether he had merely developed a streak of the unreason and contrariness not entirely unknown to elderly gentlemen who are undergoing their first touches of rheumatism, and feeling the need of an older pair of glasses—what Mr. Lamphier's motive was was doubtful.

But he was plainly opposed to John Stockham's growing admiration for his pretty daughter.

The scene which took place one snowy December morning had come to be a common one.

Lottie came down to the store at a quarter to nine. It was earlier than she generally came, and the fact accounted for the blackness of Mr. Lamphier's frown.

Her new brown dress was extraordinarily stylish and becoming, and John Stockham fairly blushed with delighted admiration at the sight of her.

Lottie had nothing to get but a pound of rice, and it was impossible to be very long about getting that. But Lottie was a young person of ways and means.

"Good-morning, Mr. Stockham," she called out, cheerfully.

John was replenishing the fire at the back of the store.

"Good-morning, Miss Lamphier," he rejoined, with subdued enthusiasm.

Mr. Lamphier's sharp eyes were upon him, and he did not venture to join her.

"What are these, pa?" cried Lottie, immediately. "Do come and show me how they work, Mr. Stockham."

They were patent mouse-traps. It was improbable that Lottie was ignorant of their function, or that John Stockham believed that she was; but he got himself to the front of the store with alacrity.

"It's lovely weather, Mr. Stockham," Lottie observed, forgetting the mouse-trap. "Elegant!"

"Is it?" said John, not brilliantly, but devotedly, looking his admiration of Lottie's bright eyes and red cheeks.

"Oh, yes; the snow's a foot deep, and I had to wade; but I like it."

"Do you like walking alone—by yourself?" John ventured.

"Oh, well, I suppose it would be pleasanter with somebody along," Lottie responded, with her eyes on a row of stove-polish boxes.

"I should say so, decidedly," said John, growing bolder.

"Stockham!" Mr. Lamphier called, snappishly, "please attend to customers."

The "customers" consisted of old Billy Murdock, who came in regularly to sit over the stove, but never bought anything; but John went back obediently.

There was a period of silence, and then a clatter from the front.

"Oh, goodness!" cried Lottie, in a tone of horror. "I've knocked down a box of curtain-fixtures. Mercy! do help me to pick them up!"

John rushed to her side. He did not know whether she had knocked them off purposely, though he hoped she had. Lottie knew; but she looked quite innocently regretful.

They groped about together for the missing curtain-fixtures, among the empty boxes under the counter. Occasionally their hands touched each other.

"We'll never find them all," said Lottie.

"I hope we won't. I'm willing to keep on hunting," John rejoined, with a sly, shy glance at the pretty face near him.

"I've got a lot of things to do at home," said Lottie smiling back at him. "I'm trimming a new hat—"

"You couldn't improve on that one," John put in, with another admiring glance.

"And if I'm going to have rice-pudding for dinner it ought to be going on," said Lottie, musingly.

But she kept on feeling aimlessly about for curtain fixtures.

"I'd be glad to walk home with you if my time were my own," said John, wistfully.

"You've never been to the house, have you?" Lottie queried.

"You've never invited me," John responded, with gentle reproach. "Not that I'd dare to come if you did," he added, with a faint motion of his head toward Mr. Lamphier.

Lottie sighed.

"If you could get an evening off," she suggested, timidly. "Pa isn't home till half-past ten or so, and—"

John turned a radiantly-grateful face upon her.

"You know I'd be delighted, Miss Lamphier," he almost gasped. "I'd—"

"Stockham!" Mr. Lamphier's voice was alarmingly near. "I want that box of spices opened immediately."

Mr. Lamphier's head projected itself over the counter; he glared down at the startled pair beneath it.

John looked at Lottie. There was a daring light in his eyes.

"I'll come this evening."

He formed the words inaudibly with his lips, and hurried away.

Mr. Lamphier slapped the package of rice on the counter, frowningly.

Lottie brushed off her dress, readjusted her veil, extracted a piece of citron from a jar and nibbled at it, and went out, with a parting smile for John Stockham.

If Lottie put on her best dress, and her prettiest ruchings, and her silver hair-pin and bracelets, that evening, after her father had eaten his supper and gone back to the store; and if somebody knocked at the kitchen-door about eight; and if the kitchen resounded for two hours thereafter with pleasant chat, and harmless badinage, and light-hearted laughter—if these things occurred, surely it was nobody's business.

"I don't need to tell you how I've enjoyed the evening, Miss Lamphier," said John Stockham, earnestly, as he rose at last, lingeringly. "I know I shouldn't have come; but—I couldn't help it and I can't be sorry I did."

"Certainly not," said Lottie, with pretty warmth.

"I should like to come again," John pursued; "but of course this isn't the way—"

"I don't care---so now!" said Lottie stoutly. "If pa will be so unreasonable, I don't know what else we can— Goodness! what is that, Mr. Stockham?"

She sniffed the air apprehensively.

John sniffed, too.

"It's smoke!" he declared.

"Mercy! where?" cried Lottie.

"We'll have to investigate," said John, taking up the lamp.

They went into the back entry. It was blue with smoke. Lottie gave a little scream.

"Something's afire," said John Stockham. "Don't be alarmed, Miss Lamphier," he added, solicitously.

He opened the wood-house door. They were choked by the rush of smoke and hot air. Their startled gaze revealed one side of the wood house alive with licking, darting flames.

John Stockham's practical mind worked quickly.

"Where's the sink Miss Lamphier?" he demanded, "and a water pail. Two, if possible. We'll have to work to stop it. Is's got a good start."

They did work. They rushed to and fro with heavy pails of water, half-blinded by the smoke, hot from the flames, dripping with spilled water.

At the end of a confused fifteen minutes, they sat down, exhausted and dizzy, in the doorway, and surveyed the scene.

One wall of the wood-house was burned black. At one point the flames had burst through, and the moonlight came streaming in.

It shone on the recumbent form of a red-faced, blowsy, and obviously inebriated tramp, sleeping peacefully on a pile of kindling wood. It shone on a dirty clay pipe thrust into a little mound of shavings, which still smouldered. It shone, furthermore, on Mr. Lampshier, standing in the wood-house door and staring in.

Lottie was more than equal to the occasion. She was not a person to let a golden opportunity escape her.

She rushed over to her father and clasped both hands around his arm, with a tragic little shriek.

"Oh, pa," she cried, "just look! Just think what you've escaped! The house would have been burned down in another minute—in one minute—all burned down! Mr. Stockham has saved it. If he hadn't been here and we hadn't smelled smoke and come out here, found the wood-house all ablaze, and worked like anything to put it out, just think what would have happened! It was that horrid tramp. He'd got in here somehow and gone to sleep smoking, and his horrid pipe had set things afire. I'm so glad Mr. Stockham was here--ain't you, pa, dear?"

Mr. Lamphier looked at his daughter and at John Stockham, and at the blackened wall, and at the serenely-slumbering tramp.

"Ah, yes!" he responded. "It was fortunate you happened along, Stockham."

There was a tinge of irony in his tone, and some grimness in his smile; but Lottie did not mind that—nor did John Stockham.

They realized that, by a fortunate turn of events, Mr. Lamphier was defeated, and made to appreciate and admit the fact.

They cared little for the burned beams; they were not conscious of their dripping clothes; the slumbering tramp seemed an angel in disguise.

"Well, it's the way to do," Lottie declared, a few weeks later, when she and John Stockham were safely engaged and Mr. Lamphier had given them his blessing, and intimated that he'd thought of taking a partner, and that John might possibly do—"it's the way to do. If we'd just stood back as meek as mice, and waited for pa to come round and invite you up to the house—Mercy! I can't bear to think of it!"—[Saturday Night.

Dining On a Picture.

The early days of Jules Bastien's career were a time of struggle and poverty. He was glad to draw designs for a fashion journal and once he went down to Damvillers and painted forty portraits of the villagers. The cost of living, small as his expenses were, was a serious matter. For the rent of his little attic study he paid fifty dollars a year. He breakfasted upon three sous' worth of bread and two of coffee, with milk. For dinner, at a franc and a half, about twenty-seven cents, he went to the restaurant of Mademoiselle Anna, Rue Saint-Benoit.

In those early days he painted a picture of a peasant girl walking in a forest, in spring, entrapped by Loves who were casting their nets before her feet. This picture was accepted at the Salon in 1873, through the influence of Cabanel, but it was not sold. It was the first painting that Jules Bastien exhibited, and its fate was a curious one. Kind-hearted Mademoiselle Anna understood the needy state of the young artists who visited her restaurant, and Bastien was her favorite. When he lacked the franc and a half for dinner, she cheerfully gave him credit and finally accepted this picture in payment for a year's dinners. Afterwards when the name of the artist became famous, she was offered four times the amount of her bill for her painting, but she refused to part with it, and kept the first work of her protege until her death.—[St. Nicholas.

Stories of Cats.

A pair of Siberian kittens belonging to R. T. Wilson of East Nottingham, Pa., have each a blue and gray eye, and one of them has 22 toes.

The London Field tells of a cat that got nailed in under the floor, where she was 14 days before released, and had had three kittens. The kittens were well nourished, in good condition, with their eyes open. The cat herself was in a state of extreme emaciation.

Three cats of Cape Ann clubbed their kittens together and placed them in one nest in George B. Shepherd's stable. There were 13 of them. Some days two cats would remain at home with the family while another went for food, and at other times but one remained.

A kitten of Portland, Oregon, was seen to charm a rattlesnake. The snake was coiled, and with its head followed every motion of the kitten. The kitten seemed to realize the importance of the situation, and never allowed her attention to wander from the snake. The snake was killed.

A cat belonging to a Scranton (Penn.) man, is extravagantly fond of organ and guitar music, but let her master play on the violin she will dart at him as if seized with a fit, scratch him viciously and squall as though in great pain. As soon as he lays the violin down she will trot up to him, rub her head and back lovingly against his ankles and pur contentedly.

Writing by Electricity.

The wonderful invention of writing by electricity at a distance of fifty miles is thus described by the Pall Mall Gazette: "Out of the top of a box, which is about the size of an ordinary dispatch-box, protrudes what has the appearance of a stylographic pen. This, however, is not a pen, but the handle of the 'transmitter,' and its lower end is fixed to a light brass perpendicular bar. Any motion given by the hand—you hold it just like a pen—to the handle of the transmitter is communicated by this bar to two series of carbon disks contained within the box, and, after various adventures among magnets, etc., is carried again to the top of the box, where it is reproduced exactly by a small ink-holding pen, whose point rests on a white paper tape. A clockwork apparatus pulls this tape along at a gentle pace; and after a little practice you find that it is quite easy to move the handle of the transmitter so that the pen shall write legibly on the moving tape. Now, whatever is written on the tape before you is written simultaneously a mile off, or it may be fifty miles off, on a similar tape, by a similar instrument at the other end of the wire. The instrument is very compact, and apparently efficient." The inventor is Mr. John Robertson, an American.

PATAGONIA.

A South American Country That Exists Only in Name.

How Its Marauding Savages Were Severely Punished.

There used to be a place called Patagonia. It appears on our geographies now as "a drear and uninhabitable waste, upon which herds of wild horses and cattle graze, that are hunted for their flesh by a few bands of savage Indians of immense stature." I am quoting from a school-book published in 1886, and in common use in this country. The same geography gives similar information about "the Argentine Confederation." It makes the Argentines roar with rage to call their country "the Argentine Confederation." A bitter, bloody war was fought to wipe that name off the map, but our publishers still insist upon keeping it there. It is not a confederation; it is a Nation, with a big "N," like ours—one and inseparable, united we stand, divided we fall, and all that sort of thing---the Argentine Republic. To call it anything else is an insult to the patriots who fought to make it so, and a reflection upon our own intelligence.

Several years ago Patagonia was divided between Chili and the Argentine Republic, the Miaisters from the United States to those two countries doing the carving. The summits of the Cordilleras were fixed as the boundary lines. Chili took the Strait of Magellan and the strip along the Pacific coast between the mountains and the sea, and the Argentine Republic the pampas, the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego being divided between them. Since the partition ranchmen have been pushing southward with great rapidity, and now the vast territory is practically occupied. There are no more wild cattle or horses there than in Kansas, and the dreary, uninhabited wastes of Patagonia have gone into oblivion with the "Great American Desert." The remnant of a vast tribe of aborigines still occupies the interior, but the Indian problem of the Argentine Republic was solved in a summary way. There was considerable annoyance on the frontier from bands of roving savages, who used to come north in the winter-time, steal cattle, rob and despoil, and the outposts of civilization were not safe. General Roca was sent with a brigade of cavalry to the frontier, to prevent this sort of thing. East and west across the territory runs the Rio Negro, a swift, turbid stream like the Missouri, with high banks. Fifty miles or so from the mountains the river makes a turn in its course, and leaves a narrow pathway through which everything that enters or leaves Patagonia by land must go. Across this pass of fifty miles General Roca dug a ditch twelve feet deep and fifteen feet wide. The Indians, to the number of several thousand, were north when the work was done, raiding the settlements. As spring came they turned to go south as usual, in a long caravan, with their stolen horses and cattle. Roca galloped around their rear, and drove them night and day before him. When they reached the ditch they became bewildered for they could not cross it, and after a few days of slaughter the remnant that survived surrendered, and were distributed through the army as soldiers, while the women were sent into a semi-slavery among the ranchmen they had robbed. The dead animals and men were buried together in the ditch and there has been no further annoyance from Indians on the frontier.

The few that remain seldom come northward, but remain around Punta Arenas, the only settlement in the Strait, hunting the ostrich and other wild game, trading the skins for whiskey, and making themselves as wretched as possible. The robes they wear are made of the skins of the guanaco, a species of the llama, and the breasts of young ostriches. There is nothing prettier than an ostrich robe, but each one represents the slaughter of from sixteen to twenty young birds, and they are getting rare and expensive as the birds are being exterminated, as our buffaloes have been.—[Harper's Magazine.

An Army of Women Workers.

Three million women in the United States work for money. Of these 600,000 are agricultural laborers, mainly in the cotton fields of the south; 640,000 are employed in manufactories, while 530,000 in the laundries of the country insist that the "Chinese must go;" 280,000 are milliners and 200,000 find employment as dressmakers; 60,000 earn their bread in the tailor shops and 690,000 are saleswomen, teachers, telegraph operators, typewriters, bookkeepers, typesetters and nurses. There are 2500 female physicians.

A Driver in Russia.

A driver in Russia holds the reins in both hands and carries no whip. He manages his horses entirely by talking to them, and if he belongs to an aristocratic family, he never raises his voice above a well-bred tone. His talk, however, is curious. If the horses go well, he praises and flatters them, calling them all sorts of affectionate names; but if they are lazy, it is quite different; he then scolds them roundly, shames them and calls hard names. It sounds very droll to people whose coachmen guide almost entirely by reins and whip and scarcely open their lips.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.

Culture is the co-efficient of capacity, multiplying it many times over.

Ideas become moral forces in society only when incarnated in living souls.

Time is never more misspent than when we declaim against the want of it.

Men love to hear of their power, but have an extreme disrelish to be told of their duty.

Errors such as are but acorns in our younger brows grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible.

Intelligence in the ministry should keep pace with the increase of popular intelligence, and, indeed, in advance of it.

In a reading and thinking age, highest discipline of mind and heart, amplest resources of knowledge are called for.

Nothing so soon reconciles us to the thought of our own death as the prospect of one friend after another dropping around us.

All the means of action—the shapeless masses and materials—lie everywhere about us; what we need is the celestial fire to change the flint in transparent crystal, bright and clear.

That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which strips him of a friend, equally attacks him in all those interests that are capable of being weakened by the one and supported by the other.

Many examples may be put of the force of custom both upon mind and body; therefore, since custom is the principle magistrate of man's life, let men by all means endeavor to obtain good customs.

Pelicans Robbed by Sea Gulls.

Two immense pelicans found their way in through the Golden Gate on Thursday morning, and immediately commenced fishing operations off Fort Point. They were apparently very successful for a while, and had it all their own way. Their sense of sight must be exceedingly keen, as they rose in the air to quite a height, then gracefully circled about until they saw a fish, when they suddenly descended, and, like a flash, thrust their bills into the briny deep, seldom failing to secure a catch. They evidently thought they had a good thing of it, but as with mortals sometimes, the good thing did not last long. A small flock of voracious sea gulls observed the pelicans at work, and flew toward them to share in the plunder. As soon as a pelican lowered for a fish and caught it, the sea gulls swarmed about the fisher, and with ear-splitting clatter attempted to seize the game, in which they were usually successful. Other gulls, attracted by the struggle, continued to gather, until a large space in the bay was literally covered with them. Some sharp practice then commenced, forcibly reminding the observer that "the struggle for existence" was as bitter on sea as on land. At times a pelican would rise with its plunder and soar away up in the air to enjoy it, but 100 gulls followed in close pursuit, and being, evidently, swifter in flight than the pursued, soon overtook the larger bird, and encircling it literally tore the fish to pieces. The struggle lasted quite a while, the gulls in the meantime screaming themselves hoarse. They kept worrying and attacking the pelicans until the latter seemed to leave in disgust, and sought peace from their tormentors by flying out to sea. The sea gulls act as if they had a monopoly of the bay, and every intruder from the ocean is jealously watched and either driven out or actually worried to death.—[San Francisco Examiner.

A Brilliant Light in Alaska.

The aurora on the Yukon river in Alaska, during the winter months, is said to be very brilliant and remarkably beautiful. It commences in the early fall, and lasts, with more or less brilliancy, throughout the long Arctic winter. It generally commences at the setting of the sun, though in midwinter it has at times been so bright that it was visible at noon while the sun was shining brightly. The rays of light first shoot forth with a quick, quivering motion, are then gathered and form a great arch of fire spanning the heavens. It glows for an instant like a girdle of burnished gold; then unfolding, great curtains of light drop forth. These royal mantles, or bright orange, green, pink, rose, yellow and crimson, are suspended and waved between heaven and earth, as with an invisible hand, and form a spectacle of extraordinary power.

Increase of Leprosy.

According to M. Besnier, a member of the French Academy of Medicine, leprosy, far from disappearing by degrees, is spreading rapidly. Since the extension of the French colonial possessions soldiers, sailors, traders and missionaries have fallen victims to it in large numbers. M. Besnier, therefore, exhorts physicians in all countries to study the fell disease, in order to find a means of counteracting its ravages, for it has active focuses of infection in every part of the globe. The malady is transmitted by a bacillus shaped like that found in tuberculosis. An interesting discussion on M. Besnier's report will soon take place in the Academy of Medicine.—[London Standard.

Legend of the "White Woman."

The latest measurement makes Popocatepetl a little more than 19,000 feet in height, one of the mightiest in that "burning girdle" which surrounds the Pacific. Its twin, Iztaccihuatl, is 3000 feet lower, a long, uneven ridge, instead of a cone, but being that much nearer the limits of vision, the greater of the two from the valley. Facing eastward, Iztaccihuatl—la Mujer Blanca, or the "White Woman," is really suggestive by its shape, of a dead giantess, robed for burial. Far and near this long extinct volcano is known as the "White Woman," and from the City of Mexico, as from the plains of Ameca-Meca, the resemblance is the same, to a dead woman stretched out on her bier, covered with a white sheet. The contour of face, breast, and limbs is perfect, and the hair is streaming in long, silvery locks back from the snowy forehead and down the sides of the bier. The feet are turned toward her companion giant, and between the two lies a brown and treeless ridge.

There is a tradition among the Indians that these two volcanoes were once, in the early years of the world, living human beings, both of gigantic stature. Unfortunately for the colossal pair, they committed some misdemeanor which so offended the Supreme Deity that He changed them into mountains. He struck the giantess dead, and there she lies to this day, robed in glistening white, stretched beneath a winding-sheet of snow. The giant was merely rooted fast to the spot, condemned through all the slow centuries to contemplate his loved companion. Formerly he was wont to express his grief and indignation by pouring forth volumes of smoke and shedding floods of fiery lava tears, shaking the whole earth in the agony of his tremblings. Then the affrighted natives worshiped him as Tlaloc, the God of Storms, and called him Popocatepetl ("Hill That Smokes.") But all this was long ago; and for hundreds of years the giant has remained impassive, apparently resigned to his doom."—[Mexican Letter.

First Run on a Bank.

The extravagant luxury of the court of Charles the Second, combined with its utter want of principle and incapacity to carry on the memorable contest with Holland, purduced the first run upon bankers that ever was made. The extravagance of the court had dissipated all the means which parliament had supplied for the purpose of carrying on offensive hostilities. It was finally determined to wage only defensive war; but even for that the vast resources of England were found insufficient. The Dutch insulted the British court, sailed up the Thames, took Sheerness and carried their ravages to Chatham. The blaze of the burning ships was seen in London; it was rumored that a foreign army had landed at Gravesend, and military men seriously proposed to abandon the Tower.

The people, accustomed to the secure reign of Cromwell, were in consternation. The moneyed portion of the community were seized with a panic. The country was in danger, London itself might be invaded. What security was there then for the money advanced to the Crown? The people flocked to their debtors and demanded their deposits. London now witnessed the first run upon the bankers.

The fears of the people, however, proved groundless, for the goldsmiths, as the bankers were then called, met all demands that were made upon them. Confidence was restored by royal proclamation that the demands on the exchequer should be made as usual, and the run collapsed.—[Free Press.

The Value of Pearls.

The value of a pearl depends upon its size, shape, color, brightness and freedom from defects. The most valuable pearls are those which are perfectly round, the bouton or button-shaped pearls rank next, and then comes the drop or pear-shaped pearl. Perfectly round pearls, over twenty-five grains in weight, are extremely scarce and secure high prices. They are greatly sought after to form the centre of necklaces, and large pearls of this character are safe and very profitable investments. New discoveries of diamond fields have before now so largely increased the supply of diamonds that those gems are by no means steady in price. Other discoveries may again cause a fall in value, but the source of supply of pearls is far more closely sealed, and the difficulties attendant upon the prosecution of pearl fishing are as great as its disappointments, risks and uncertain character are deterrent to the would-be explorer. There is, indeed, no prospect of pearl fishing being increased to any great extent, nor are the habits of the mother-of-pearl oysters likely to alter and render the formation of pearls a less rare occurrence.—[Jewelry News.

Conversing With Flowers.

The young people in Tahiti have a custom of conversing with flowers, not unlike the Orientals. If a coolness has sprung up between a young pair, the female will separate a flower partially down the centre. One half of the split flower is intended to represent the man, and the other half the woman, and it is meant typically to imply that, though separate bodies, they are joined together at the heart. If the lover puts the flower in his hair, it is a sign that he wishes to preserve her favor, but, if he tears it asunder, it is a token that he has lost his regard for her and wishes to be entirely separated.

The Brooklet.

I.

Thou little brook, so clear and bright,
That hurriest on through day and night;
I watch and think with vain endeavor,
Where com'st thou from? Where flows thou ever?

II.

"I come from out the rock's deep side,
O'er flowers and mossy banks I glide,
And in my mirror one can view
Reflections of the sky's deep blue.

III.

"As thoughtless as a little child,
I know not where I flow so wild;
But He who brought me to the light
Will guide, I know, my course aright."

—From the German of Goethe.

HUMOROUS.

The barbers' apprentice is generally a strapping fellow.

"The season's over," said Fogg, as he capsized the pepper-box.

"This is a burning shame," said the man who was smoking a bad cigar.

We are all fortune-tellers. That is, we can tell a fortune when we see it.

Women are the best detectors of counterfeits when the counterfeits are not men.

Love may laugh at locksmiths, but it knows better than to fool with the dog.

The only man who seems to thrive on procrastination is the one that owes his tailor.

The price of rubber goods remains very firm. One would think that it would be elastic.

A law prohibiting the intemperate hoarding of wealth might prevent money from becoming tight.

It is no use for a piano to be square or upright. Mr. Talmage is authority for saying that there will be none of them in heaven.

Statistics show that girls who work in a match factory do not get married any quicker than those who work at other places.

Guest--"Waiter, bring me a fried beefsteak." Waiter—"Wid pleasure, sah." Guest—"No, not with pleasure, with onions."

The most dull and sickening thud is that produced by the dropping of an old-fashioned copper cent into a church contribution box.

After an argument between them, the man is generally silenced, but not convinced; the woman is often convinced, but rarely silenced.

The man who moves down life's path and finds it strewn with sweet surprises is he who knows just how it's done, who keeps a store and advertises.

The boy who quails at the sight of a mustard plaster is the same lad that goes fearlessly forth to tackle a bee's nest with a handful of willow switches.

It is all well enough to say that thirteen is an unlucky number. But this country started in business with thirteen States, and seemed to be holding her own up to going to press.

If people should stop suddenly some evening telling what they think about other people and tell what they know about themselves, what a stir-up there would be in modern society.

In his valedictory the retiring editor and proprietor of a Nevada journal says: "Thanking an ever-indulgent public for not having mobbed me long since, I am sincerely theirs to serve," etc.

Young Mr. Sissy (to his pretty cousin)—"I say, Maude, how did my song 'Home Again, from a Foreign Shore,' seem to impress the company?" Little Cousin—"Well, some of them, Charley, looked as if they were sorry that you had got back."

Influencing a Judge.

The poet Milnes had a mind of penetrating sagacity and brilliant intuitions. He was one day told, by a friend, of the grief of a poor laundress, whose little boy had wandered off to a common near London, and there with another lad, mounted an old horse grazing there, and taken a ride, only to be arrested for horse-stealing. The laundress had engaged counsel for her son, but was in great doubt as to the issue of the case. When the matter was suggested to Milnes, his fertile mind was at once ready with an expedient.

"How old are the boys?" he asked, and was told that they were about eleven.

"Then," said he, "tell the laundress to take care that they both appear at the trial in nice clean pinafores."

The effect was almost magical. The two little boys, in their nice pinafores, appeared in the dock, and smilingly gazed around the court.

"What is the meaning of this?" asked the judge, who had read the deposition, and now came under the spell of the pinafores.

"A case of horse-stealing, my lord."

"Stuff and nonsense!" said his honor, with indignation. "Horse-stealing, indeed! The boys stole a ride!"

Then the pinafores had almost an ovation in court, and all who had to do with the prosecution were obliged to suffer from the Judge's indignant comment.

Six Months After Marriage.

She—Why do you look so unhappy, George? Don't you know we are one, now?

He—Yes, I've heard that before, but when it comes to paying the weekly board bill the landlord don't seem to think so.—[Siftings.

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(NASBY'S PAPER.)

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FARMER'S BOYS.

The farmer's boy of to-day is to be the farmer of to-morrow, and, as we hope and believe, much more than that. There is no better material in the world to make men of—men gifted to do any work that may fall for them, or to do any work that may fall to their lot, than farmer's boys. There is no place on this green earth so well adapted to properly develop mind, muscle and manhood as the farm. There boys have the purest air, the freshest and most healthful food, plenty of exercise, the brightest sunshine, and the soundest sleep—the very conditions necessary for the highest development. The surroundings of farm life are better calculated than any other to call out what there is in the boy, and develop full-grown, healthy perfect, self-reliant men.

These are the men that are wanted, not only on the farm, but off it. They are wanted for our future governors, law makers, judges and leading, successful business men. They are wanted everywhere for these positions and thousands of others of trust and responsibility, wanted always for young men of sound bodies, clean hearts and level heads, just such as the farm can furnish, to fill them.

GREAT INJUSTICE.

There are three Territories entitled to admission as States of the Union, *to* wit, Dakota, Washington and Montana. Dakota has a population of over six hundred thousand, large enough for four Congressmen; Washington a population of over four hundred thousand, large enough for several members, and Montana a population of over a hundred thousand. Dakota and Washington have been applying for admission for some time. The Senate passed the bills admitting them, but the Democratic House defeated them. Why? Custom has been to admit as a State a territory that has a population sufficient to entitle it to one Congressman. But the Democrats do not want them admitted because they think the Members of Congress and the Electoral votes of both of them will be given to the Republicans. Is this justice? Is it right? Clearly not.

Under the last Republican National Administration our trade and commerce with other nations were in a fair way to improve to an extent unknown heretofore in the country's history. American shipping interests were developing and steps were being taken to promote our trade with Mexico and South America. Since the change of Administration President Cleveland has checked the tide and to-day we find our shipping enterprise going down and other nations monopolizing the commerce which our natural situation and our geographical relations with other countries show us plainly we should embrace.

The *Rural Vermonter* says a lawyer will give you five minutes advice on a topic and charge you $5 for it. An editor will give in his journal advice on a hundred topics and charge five cents a copy for his paper, and very often five cents given to an editor would save $5 given to a lawyer.

Statistics show that all the land in the United States under cultivation for breadstuffs, hay and cotton is not over one-fifth of the arable acreage, and that the State of Texas, which exceeds the area of the whole German empire, has sufficient acreage to grow the entire present wheat crop of the United States.

In the absence of any sensation to break the dead calm of these piping times of peace, the anarchy episode at Chicago has attracted more attention than it otherwise would have done, but there is no reason why men engaged it it should be treated differently from the other enemies of society. Anarchy must go.

New York is a Democratic city. Its Mayor called attention the other day to the fact that there are more than 4,000 untried indictments there. Almost all against whom these indictments have been found are out on bail—with ample apportunity to repeat their crimes.

The United States Supreme Court in session at Raleigh has decided the Drummers' Tax to be unconstitutional. The case was that of A. W. Henderson who was arrested by the Sheriff of Chowan for selling goods without license.

The matters alluded to in the article in another column "Save the East," is only a sample of what has been going on in many other "ring ruled" counties in this State.

The Democrats polled 469,764 votes in New York, the Republicans 452,828 votes, the Labor party 66 059 votes and the Prohibitionists 42,466 votes.

The Presidents message was not sent in till yesterday.

ABOUT LEAKS AND LOSSES.

Of course there are many leaks and losses which even the most thoroughly furnished farmer is powerless to prevent. Protracted drouths, excessive rains, cyclones and other disasters can neither be foreseen or averted. When they come it is good philosophy to accept othe situation, trying to be thankful it is no worse, and, forgetting the things that are behind, reaching forward after those that are before, remembering the brightest and most prosperous days sometimes follow the darkest and most unpromising nights. Indeed, sometimes the very clouds become a chariot, as they did for Job, chrystalizing losses into the sinews of success.

But constituted as average humanity is, it is natural to dwell on misfortunes and losses—the farmer with the rest. But there are losses comet through carele sness, through want of possible foresight, nearly all of which can and ought to be prevented. The farmer plants too early or too late. Even when neither drouth nor rain hinders, he defers plowing and allows a loose seed bed and a fermenting of weeds to ruin the crop. He neglects the little ailments of his stock and the sanitary conditions around his premises, and it proves costly to the health of the family.

No farmer can afford to raise fifteen or twenty bushels of corn to the acre and sell it at forty five cents a bushel, and yet farmers will stand and grumble, rather than diminish the cost of production by stimulating the productiveness of his acres. All these last named leaks and losses *can* be prevented, and they SHOULD be.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE TARIFF

The tariff question is looming up in formable proportions to the Democrats now assembled in Washington, and the boastful talk of the free traders grows less as the time for action appears. The fact is, the Democrats, although they have a great deal to say about what they propose to do, are incompetent to handle the tariff problem, as was shown in the last Congress, when they had a majority of forty in the House. There is no doubt that a majority of the party are firmly committed to "revenue reform," or more properly speaking, free trade, but when it comes to a decisive test they lack the courage of their convictions, especially on the eve of the Presidential contest. In addition to incompetency they show political cowardice.

WHAT IT COST.

According to the New York *World* the last election cost the city officials nearly a million of dollars! It will be extremely difficult to make the country believe that the reign of the "boodler" is over when the election expenses exceed the salary of the office. It was bad enough under the Tweed rule, but the last election was the most expensive ever known. There must be some fat perquisites to justify candidates for the Supreme Court Justiceship contributing $25,000.

There is in America over 4,000,000 farms, large and small. They cover nearly 300,000,000 acres of improved land, and their total value is something like $10,000,000,000. These figures are not, of course, comprehensible. They simply convey the idea of vastness of area and equal vastness of importance. The estimated value of the yearly peoduct of these farms is between $2,000,000,000 and $3,000,000,000.

The best family weekly newspaper in the United States is the Toledo Blade (Nasby's Paper). They invite every reader of this paper to send for a free specimen copy. It is the largest and best dollar paper published. See advertisement elsewhere.

The Portsmouth *Record* says: The Georgian may be a cracker, but he is no longer a *water* cracker in Atlanta.

From Our Boston Correspondent

BOSTON, December 2, 1887.

Editor CAROLINIAN:

I observe by the last CAROLINIAN that the venerable Francis Nixon is dead. I knew him well in business and social life for more than forty years. A more honorable man to deal with I never knew. The Fishermen of the Sound forty years ago made it a point to consult Mr. Nixon as to the best plan to adopt to secure the best result. He has visited my house, and we found him an exceedingly intelligent man, with fine social impulses.

Your Fishermen can calculate in the Northern markets the ensuing five years, with no mackerel to interfere with their shad till June 1st An important consideration.

I am glad to see the CAROLINIAN a firm advocate for Protection. *It will enrich the South.* "Make your trousers, and not hire another," is the road to thrift. Capital is working South. Foundeies, mills, railroads and machine shops are too alluring to stop its flow, I look upon it as the coming section of solid wealth and refinement of our country.

W. S.

The boys at the University are having a stormy time in the Phi. society. 35 of them withdrew because a new student was black-balled.

Raleigh had a death roll for November—15 whites and 17 colored—32 total.

Ex-Governor Bullock Tells How Prohibition Worked in Atlanta.

Ex Governor Rufus Bullock, of Ga., who is a big cotton manufacturer of Atlanta, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Among other things he said;

"The defeat of Prohibition has left the way open for practical temperance. There has been no prohibition under the Prohibition law that has been in force in Atlanta. It made liars and hypocrites out of young men. It drove a wholesale business that amounted to a million and a half a year out of Atlanta. It did not lessen drunkenness. It was a sham and a farce. Under our Prohibition law it was customary for young men who otherwise would not have thought of drinking, or at the most of more than taking a single glass, to get together on Saturday night in groups, buy a jug of whiskey and make a Sunday carouse out of it. It was the forbidden fruit and consequently they were bound to have it."

"How did the colored men vote?"

"Two years ago they voted for prohibition. It was a new thing with them then, and they thought they must have it because it was new. This time they voted "wet." The man from Africa was in great demand in Atlanta as election time drew near. The division in the 'Atlanta Constitution' office between Grady and Howell was a fair example of how prohibition worked in families and firms. Society and business were all divided by it. The division made the colored man's vote sure to be counted. He was coddled by the women, coaxed and driven by the men. It is an anomaly that the very craziness of which the Southerners used to accuse the Abolitionists should first come practically in effect in the South in Atlanta. The finest ladies in the city, who once denounced the Abolitionists for wanting to associate with negroes, filled their prayer-meetings side by side with their black washerwomen or handed out lunches to the black men advocating prohibition. They held prayer-meetings that lasted from 6 o'clock Friday until the same hour Saturday, and were otherwise quite as much like 'cranks' as the Abolitionists they once denounced. Substitute 'whiskey' for 'negro' and they duplicated everything Massachusetts ever did against slavery."—Tribune.

Good Advice to Farmers.

Commissioner Robinson.

The farmer who has a hundred bales of cotton piled up under shed may strike the passer-by as a thriving son of the soil, but he who has his cribs loaded down with corn, and his smoke house redolent with sweet hams and cured bacon is a better farmer and a richer man than the one with the hundred bales of cotton, with his factor's claims unsettled and no provisions on which so feed his family and stock. The successful farmer is he who makes what he needs to eat and lives at home.

The large yield of cotton and corn made by the intensive farmers of the South should, I think, cause all tillers of the soil to seriously reflect and act. Why plant year after year a crop that leaves you in debt at the close of it? Why not plant less land, manure more with home made fertilizer, plow your land thoroughly and pulverize well with harrow, and thereby, of necessity, make better crops with less labor?

I should like to impress upon the young farmer, especially, the great importance of growing some of the great forage crops, especially clover and the grasses, where the lands are adapted to their growth, and they can be grown to advantage upon a large per cent. of the lands of this State.

Abundance of forage is undoubtedly one of the great needs of the day among the farmers of the cotton and tobacco producing portions of the State. With abundance of forage the farmers will increase their stock of cattle, and they cause and increase of manure, which is one of the great deeds of successful farming in this country.

Also, begin now the preparation of a Rutabaga patih—plow thoroughly and manure liberally, and sow the first good season in this month, and you will not regret your labor and painstaking, for there is no root crop superior or that makes such liberal returns for the labor bestowed.

A Great Robbery.

Tribune.

The late vote in Dakota defines the magnitude of a National crime. The honest settlers of this territory, who are defrauded by Democratic partisanship of their share in the government of the country, outnumber the population of several of the States upon which the Democratic party depends for success. It appears that a considerable vote, though not a full vote, was cast for the division of the Territory into two States and for prohibition. The full vote of the Territory last year for delegates in Congress was 104,812, according to the official statement made public by Democratic representrtives of the present National Administration.

Florida votes to exclue Dakota from Statehood. Florida cast last year 57,000 votes for members of Congress; at the same rate Dakota would be entitled to four Representaties in Congress. Louisiana votes to rob the people of Dakota of their share in the National Government Louisiana cast last year about 85.000 votes for members of Congress; at the same rate the people of Dakota would be entitled to seven Representatives. Georgia votes to rob Dakota; and to keep the inhabitants of that Territory in a dependent condition; in the State of Georgia 27,430 votes were cast for members of Congress last year, and at the same rate the people of Dakota would be entitled to thirty eight Representatives. Mississippi and South Carolina vote to shut out Dakota; those two States cast in all 85,000 votes for members of Congress, and at the same rate Dakota would be entitled to seven teen members.

Mr. J. H. Barham, the worthy postmaster at Halifax, died in that place on Thursday night of last week after an illness of about a month.

Report says that both Judges Clark and J. H. Merrimon will resign,

Free Trade Inconsistencies.

Congressman Eaton of Conn.

"There was a certain professor in my county, a theorist of the first water, a man who does not know any more about the practical tariff than I know about the Hebrew that he is well acquainted with. This professor came up into a large manufacturing village in my county to make a theoretical speech, such a one as my friend (Hurd) from Onio delights in. There was a farmer standing by a post in the lecture room, and the professor thought he might be a good subject to operate upon, so he said to him: 'My friend, you are a farmer?' 'Yes!' 'You live here?' 'Yes!' 'Do you know these manufacturers in this village are robbing you?' 'Why, no, I do not know it! How can they rob me? I came here ten years ago with $500; I bought a farm, running in debt $2,500 for my farm and stock. I went to work raising truck for this village. I paid my debt, and have got money in the saving bank, and do not owe any man a dollar. How have they robbed me?' The professor said, 'Well, it appears you have been a hard-working man, and have lived it through. But you pay six cents a yard duty for the very cloth your shirt is made of!' 'Well, Professor,' replied the farmer, 'you may think so, but you cannot prove it by your algebra or your logarithms; you cannot prove it unless by Æsop's Fables, for I did not give but five cents a yard for the cloth!'"

Save The East.

North State.

Some weeks ago we stated that the democratic county commissioners of Madison county had voluntarily resigned and the magistrates elected in their stead a republican board of county commissioners. The cause of this was that the democrats had gotten the county into a bankrupt and paralized condition and they wanted the Republicans to reclaim it. This has been done to the satisfaction of the people of Madison.

A still more remarkable political movement has recently been made in Swain county. There a democratic sheriff was forced to resign and the democratic board of county commissioners elected the most active republican in the county to take his place, and straighten up the sheriff's office. The bottom rail is getting on top so fast that there will be little to do next year but to finish the work.

Still the barnacle democratic politicians are yelling with stentorian voice—"save the East—don't change the county ring system because we must save the East. Oh Lordy, save the East!"

Don't Experiment,

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottle free at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Much Too High Priced.

From Tid-Bits.

Young Lady (in book store)—Have you photographs of Mrs Cleveland?

Clerk—Yes ma'am; 25 cents.

Young Lady—That seems very cheap. I will take one, if you please, Clerk—Will you have one of the President also?—only 10 cents.

Young Lady—Ten cents! Isn't that very dear?

It's all very well to talk about building new Railroads and new Steam Ships—but how could men, women and children travel on them without Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup? Think of it. Ponder it.

"Neither a borrower nor a lender be;" but take your own twenty-five cents, and go round to your own druggist, and buy yourself a bottle of Salvation Oil for your sprains, aches and pains.

A Country Editor's Thanksgiving.

Tallbottom (Ga.) New Era.

It is twelve years last Friday night since we and the little woman up yonder on the hill plighted our troth. No turkey graced the board of the anniversary, no dainty feast was spread. Nothing save a table for six and "plain home fare" and bright eyes, chubby faces, dimpled cheeks and hands, kisses and love words, together with sincere trust in God for all time. What grander bill offare could be furnished for any wedding anniversary? God bless all husbands and wives and children and homes. This our anniversary-all-the-year-round prayer.

Having in our official capacity as members of the Plymouth, Pa., Hospital Committee, been asked to test and prove the effectiveness of many different articles to be used as disinfectants in sick-rooms and as preventives of infections fevers, report that Darbys Prophylactic Fluid has been thoroughly tested during the recent Typhoid epidemic in this place. It proved most efficactous in staying the spread of the Fever.

F H ARMSTRONG, SM DAVENPORT,
J A OPP, O M LANCE,
THOS KERR, JAMES LEE, JR.

A Reasonable Anarchist.

From the London Echo.

"I do not want to destroy all the capitalists," said a French Anarchist the other day, "For if there were no capitalists we Anarchists and Communists could get no work to do, for we would have nobody to denounce."

Let Bourbons be duly Grateful

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is singular that so sagacious a man as Senator Blackburn, of Ky., should be puzzled over the fact that there is a high tariff on the St James version of the Bible while the new version comes in comparatively free! Does he not understand that there is a great deal more hell in the former than in the latter?

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BILIOUSNESS

Is an affection of the Liver, and can be thoroughly cured by that Grand Regulator of the Liver and Biliary Organs,

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

MANUFACTURED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

I was afflicted for several years with disordered liver, which resulted in a severe attack of jaundice. I had as good medical attendance as our section affords, who failed utterly to restore me to the enjoyment of my former good health. I then tried the favorite prescription of one of the most renowned physicians of Louisville, Ky., but to no purpose; whereupon I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator. I found immediate benefit from its use, and it ultimately restored me to the full enjoyment of health.

A. H. SHIRLEY,
Richmond, Ky.

HEADACHE

Proceeds from a Torpid Liver and Impurities of the Stomach. It can be invariably cured by taking

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Let all who suffer remember that

SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHES

Can be prevented by taking a dose as soon as their symptoms indicate the coming of an attack.

PRIVATE ACADEMY.

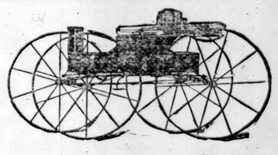
On and after Jan'y, 9th Mrs. H. Murphy will receive a limited number of pupils in the higher English Branches, French and Drawing.

Terms cash $2.00 per month strictly in advance. No extras. Popular Course of *three* months.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal: any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Better write at once. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

SAYERS & SCOVILL

VEHICLES.



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WE MANUFACTURE

HEARSES, CARRIAGES,
PHAETONS AND BUGGIES.

Prices and Catalogues sent on application.

SPECIAL Inducements to large Buyers.

SAYERS & SCOVILL,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FISH GILL NETS.

We invite the special attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our (S), or broad S brand, as it is called by the Fishermen—of Flax Gilling Threads and Nets. This make and brand has given complete satisfaction for many years.

On and after this date, none are genuine without our name upon each package.

We guarantee its quality,

We would refer to our "Fishermen's Brand" of Cotton Gillings, made only by us; a strong and cheap Twine, making the coming Net for Shad fishing. Send for sample.

These Twines have an established reputation.

Call for these brands of your home merchant, or order of the

AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO.,

Home Office 43 Commercial St, Boston;
Branch Office 172 Fulton St, New York

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

10-26

The Elizabeth City Academy,

FOR BOTH SEXES,

Will Open its Tenth Annual Session On September 19th, 1887

FULL CORPS OF EXCELLENT TEACHERS.

Full and thorough courses of instruction. Music and Drawing taught by a thoroughly competent teacher.

Board and tuition for pupils of the intermediate course only $100 00 for 38 weeks. Send for catalogue.

S. L. SHEEP,
Principal.

ESSENTIAL OILS

SASSAFRAS, PENNYROYAL, WINTERGREEN, SPEARMINT, &C.

Bought for Net Cash, on receipt and approval, without charge for Commission, Brokerage, etc., by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

86 & 88 William Street New York

10-6m

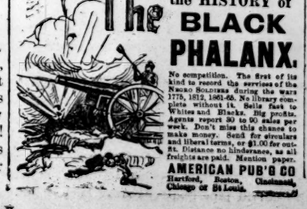
NOTICE.

On the second Monday in January next, at Manteo, Dare county, I will rent for the year 1888, the Store House, Ware House and Wharf annexed, now in the occupancy of John E. Goodwin. The Store house is a large one, and the Warehouseand Wharf situated upon the water so that Boats can lie at the wharf and unload into the warehouse. Rent secured or payable monthly, with power to eject if rent not paid.

J. W. ALBERTSON,
Nov. 16. 1887. Administrator.

Wanted

Agents to Sell the HISTORY of the BLACK PHALANX.



No competition. The first of its kind to record the services of the Negro Soldiers during the wars 1775, 1812, 1861-65. No library complete without it. Sells fast to Whites and Blacks. Big profits. Agents report 30 to 50 sales per week. Don't miss this chance to make money. Send for circulars and liberal terms, or $1.00 for outfit. Distance no hinderance, as all freights are paid. Mention paper.

AMERICAN PUB'G CO
Hartford, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago or St Louis.

JACOB SALOMONSKY

The Grandest Display of

CLOTHING —and— DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc, all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISINGGOODS,

STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,

WHOLESALE

COMMISSION DEALER,

IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry, Eggs, Game, &c., In Season

No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market

FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE
Elizabeth City, N C.
Mrs. L. G. Underwood. Prop'r.

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel, It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

Mrs. UNDERWOOD spares no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *home* for her patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

Elizabeth City, two hours ride from Norfolk, presents especial attractions for the ourist, the invalid and home seeker.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL will offer first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired

Free Hacks to all Transond Steame

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. L. WILLIAMSON, Prop

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co,

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent.

H. HILGARTNER SONS
STEAM
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC,

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.

J. H. ZIEGLER, Agt, Elizabeth City, N C
L. F. ZIEGLER Agt, Edenton, N. C.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LANDS TO MAKE ASSETS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County—In the Superiour Court.

Wm. J. Griffin, Adm'r of Geo. W. Edney deceasd,

Vs

Mills Howell and wife, Parmethia Howell, Eva Maud Edney, Martha E. Edney, John Darden and wife, Mary J. Darden, Wm F. Edney, Herschel Edney, Wm. H. Coppersmith, Samuel Whitson, Rosabel Williams, Miles Edward Edney, Mary F. Edney, Jo. Ann Spence, James Spence and wife, John W. Edney Samuel Edney, B. F. Edney Miles Edney, Newton Edney and Mrs E. Whitson, heirs-at-law of Geo. Edney dec'd

It appearing, by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Court that Mills Howell & wife, Parthena Howell, Eva Maud Edney, Martha E. Edney, John Darden & wife, Margaret J. Darden, Wm. T. Edney, Herschel Edney, Rosabel Williams, Miles Edward Edney, Mary T. Edney and Newton Edney, some of the above named defendants, reside out of this State and cannot, after due diligence, be found therein, and that said defendants are proper parties to this proceedings:

It is therefore, on motion, ordered that publication hereof be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN a weekly newspaper published in Elizabeth City, requiring said defendants to be and appear at the office the undersigned at the Court House in said county, on Thursday, December 15th 1887, at 12 o'clock M., and answer or demur to the plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered in accordance therewith.

This is a proceeding begun by the plaintiff for the purpose of obtaining an order to sell certain real estate in Pasquotank county to make assets for the payment of outstanding debts against the estate of Geo W. Edney dec'd.

J. P. OVERMAN.
Nov'r 2 1887. Clerk Superior Court

RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many are made and now are making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upward a day, who is willing to work. Either sex, old or young. Capital not needed. We start you. Everything new. No special ability required. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars which we mail free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

GIRARD SHIPPING CO
PHILADELPHIA
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY

EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS

ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED

MANUFACTURED BY
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Baltimore, Md.
AND FOR SALE BY
D. B. BRADFORD & CO.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

D. F. DONOVAN'S FURNITUE and CARPET HOUSE,
142 CHURCH STREET
NORFOLK, VA.

New Mattings just Opening

NEW STOCK OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AT PRICES TO ALL PARTIES

Hoand Shades, 2 yards long will spring roller and nicke pull, at 50 cents.

A FULL LINE OF BED ROOM AND PARLOR SUITS ALWAYS ON HAND, AS WELL a Large Assortment of every Article in the FURNITURE LINE.

A Price List will be Furnished on Application.

SHAIR MATTRESSES & FEATHER-BEDS made to order. All other styles on hand and made to order at short notice

Our Stock of Rugs & Carpets is Complete.

Give Us a Trial.

SAMUEL C. PHILLIPS,
Manager

-39.

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canner needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

THOUSANDS OF THE BEST

$38 GOLD WATCH

EVER MADE ARE SELLING IN OUR

CO-OPERATIVE CLUBS.

THIS IS THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST CONVENIENT

And only co-operative System of selling watches. The watches are American Lever Stem Winders, containing every essential to accuracy and durability, and have, in addition, numerous patented improvements found in no other watch. They are absolutely the only Dust and Dampproof Movements made in the World, and are jeweled throughout with GENUINE RUBIES. The Patent Stem Wind and Set is the strongest and simplest made. They are fully equal for appearance, accuracy, durability and service, to any $75 Watch.

Our Co-operative Club System brings them within the reach of every one.

We want an active, responsible representative in EVERY CITY and TOWN.

Heavy profits guaranteed on limited investment.

Write for full particulars.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH CLUB CO.

P. O. Box 928, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REFERENCES:

Keystone National Bank; The City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Co., or any Commercial Agency.

AGENCIES:

New York, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.
Chicago, Ill.	Detroit, Mich.	St. Louis, Mo.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Wilmington, Del.
Boston, Mass.	Denver, Col.	Etc., etc.

FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY And High School.

A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate Institute for both Sexes.

McCulloh and Preston Sts. BALTIORE.

18 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed.

Specialist in each department.

21st YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER 6, 1886

For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

NO

GAS

HERE.

—o—

Our immense Stock must be reduduced. Now the holidays are at hand and we intend to offer some extra INDUCEMENTS to our many friends and customers who will favor us with a visit during the next two or three weeks, especially on Dress Goods, Cloaks and Wraps.

We are now offering nice fine Cashmeres that were 35 cents a yard now for 25 cents; those that were 50 cents for 37½ cents, those that were 60 cents for 50 cents; and so on through our immense stock.

We are head quarters on Flannel Dress Goods and Trecots, and now the time is at hand that we must make Clearing Sales on them, and DOWN THE PRICES MUST GO, So we have concluded to commence with our line at once. We are now offering fine Ladies' Cloth that were 65 cents for only 55 cents, and that were 60 cents for 50 cents. These goods are full 42 inches wide and ALL WOOL. We have them in all colors and shades. We have another line not quite so wide, double fold, that we are offering for the small sum of 35 cents. As these goods must be disposed of, and right now is the time while our friends have plenty of money to buy, we hold out these extraordinary inducements to them, so they will know where to go to get full value for their money.

Our 10 cent Cashmeres are the greatest wonder to all who see them. We are disposing of lots of them and many of our competitors wonder how we manage to sell them so cheap. THAT IS OUR BUSINESS, and as long as we are selling at such remarkable low prices we are giving our many friends good bargains for their money. We believe in LOW PRICES on all goods and intend to keep our goods down to bottom figures to secure your patronage.

Our line of Ladies' Cloaks and Wraps was never so complete as this season. We have come right down on our prices and are now offering some very large inducements on our line. Such Cloaks as were $12, we are offering for $9; those that were $9, are going for $7; those that were $8 we are selling for $6; those that were $7 are going fast at $5 and the fine Newmarkets that were $6 50 we are selling at $4.50. We can fit almost any lady or child in Cloaks. We have them from a very small child size to the largest size worn; and as our stock is so large we do intend to close them out at some price or another as times will not afford our carrying them over for another season.

Talk about Clothing! You can find more clothing in our immense establishment than in all the rest of the stores in the City. We have them in all grades from the finest costume made to the cheapest kind in market. We can suit almost any one in a nice suit of clothes; and now the holidays are at hand, we have just marked down some of our prices and intend to dispose of the greater portion of our immense stock. We have reduced in prices, not quality, and below you can see our figures:—

Suits that were $20, are now $18
those that were $12, are now 10,
those that were $16, are now 14;
those that were $14, are now 12,
those that were $18, are now 10;
those that were $10, are now 8;
those that were $8 are now 6;
those that were $6, are now 4.

Overcoats and Ulsters for Men have likewise felt the touch of our great reductions made, and DOWN we have put the prices so any one can come to our Store and find goods to suit them. Our stock of Boys' Clothing cannot be excelled, and we have an immense lot of them—Suits at any price from $2 50 up as high as $12.50, and all prices between. Our line of Boys' Overcoats are going off very fast. We still have a few more of them left which we intend to offer some extra low prices on in order to dispose of them cheap. So call early and secure a good bargain, or you will "be left."

Our line of Shoes comprises any kind you may want. We have just received a fine lot of Farmers' Dress Rip Shoes—something nice for the small sum of $2, from a new Factory. Call and look at our Shoe and Boot stock and we will surprise you, both in quality and prices.

We have just received from Reed & Co., another consignment of their fine Ladies's Shoes, in all sizes and styles. Call and look at them, they are beauties. Remember that we guarantee every pair.

H. WEISEL.

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St.,

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1887

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. ——— ——— Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Suhday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation exteneded to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 3:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

A LIBERAL OFFER.

We have effected arrangements by which we will be able to furnish a copy of the Weekly National republican, the leading paper at the National Capital, free to all new advance paying subscribers to the CAROLINIAN; that is, for $1.50, paid in advance, we will send both papers one year. This offer will also apply to all old subscribers who make themselves square upon our books.

☞Enterprise aids development.

☞More of it much needed here.

☞Our Boston correspondent sends another very readable letter.

☞Elizabeth City is becoming an important lumber shipping center.

☞Northern sportsmen are coming out in full force along the Currituck Beach, enjoying the season's sport.

—Dear friends, just remember. This is cold December. And Melick's have more cheap Toys for sweet little girls and good little boys.

☞It is said that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," but the price of coal is higher than that. It's a fact.

☞We are glad to hear that Caleb Raper of Newbegun, who has been so dangerously ill is on a fair way to recovery.

☞Passing up the railroad the other day, we were surprised to see the improvements being made at Moyock. What a business point it is becoming.

☞The amount of cotton and lumber shipped over the Railroad is immense. Its traffic is increasing all the time. We always said it would.

☞On the 1st inst., at the home of the bride's mother in Camden, Mr Willie Morris and Miss Mollie Palmer were united in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. O. C. Horton.

☞Richard Brothers, the venerable father of our townsman Benjamin C. Brothers, died at his home near Newbegun, on Friday. He was among the oldest men of our county

☞Spend your money at home. The more money that is kept at home, the better off will our people be. Patronize home merchants, home mechanics, home tradesmen, aye, and home printers.

☞We hear much complaint of the "scarcity of money," and we have felt it more than is convenient. The crops are nearly gathered, it is true, but comparatively little has yet been sold.

☞The CAROLINIAN cannot agree to discuss theological questions nor permit correspondents to use its columns for sectarian controversy. As all denominations have periodicals of their own, those desiring to "appear in print," have a chance.

☞We very much regret that other engagements will prevent us from attending the Fish Game and Oyster Fair at Beaufort next week, especially so as it is to be an exhaustive exposition of the fishing industries of our coast.

☞We were assured the other day by several prominentand leading business men of Norfolk that large as her cotton trade is, her lumber business is greater still. We reminded them that they got the most of both from North Carolina, and they admitted it. But they informed us further that the oyster trade of that city was more important than either that of cotton or lumber in that it left and distributed a great deal more money among the people. By the way, when the natural oyster grounds in our Sound territory are planted and cultivated there is no reason why the opening and canning industry should not soon become an important one for Elizabeth City.

☞While location is a desirable consideration for a town it is by no means the essential factor of its growth. Public spirit, energetic push and business tact are the elements that count. And all this applies to Elizabeth City. Her location is specially favorable, and natural causes have operated to add to her population and increase her business; but these have been exceedingly slow to what they ought to have been. Had our business men—those most interested and able to wield the needed influence—combined and determined to co operate in an earnest practical way in establishing and promoting public enterpcises, they could have doubled our population, quadrupled our trade and added larger still to our prosperity. It is live, public spirited, *go-a head* BUSINESS MEN who make prosperous towns. Oh for a "revival" of that sort in Elizabeth City.

——It would be much more agreeable to draw a more cheerful picture, but the facts exist, and the CAROLINIAN is not responsible for them. Indeed, the stern reality exists that the trend of a large amount of trade that should go to Elizabeth City is to other points. It behooves our business men to recognize it, and what is still more, to grapple with it.

☞Mr. James McCoy, of New Hope, died on Friday night last, aged 56.

☞The Edenton *Enquirer* has been purchased by W. J Leary esq.

☞Breed the horse first for strength and endurance, and then for style.

☞The man who does nothing but laugh in his sleeve will soon be out at the elbow.

☞Winter opened a little rough. Let us hope it will not continue hard on us.

☞Most of the shadows that cross our path through life are crossed by standing in our own light.

☞These short days the farmers must be ready to have his work commeneed as soon as it is light if he expects to accomplish much.

—Mrs. H. Murphy respectfully announces that she is ready to receive pupils in Free Hand sketching, and Oil Painting. Special terms to teachers.

☞Remember, every time youpay a debt you are not only doing right but are helping to put money in circulation.

☞At the present term of Beaufort Superior Court, at Washington, true bills have been found in three capital cases.

☞The great secret of successful farming is to keep the soil increasing in fertility by the abundant application of manure.

—FOR RENT The office now occupied by Judge Pool in 2d story of the CAROLINIAN Building. Possession given January 1, 1888.

☞Congress convened on Monday. There was a stormy time at the Democratic caucus on Saturday night. Blount of Ga., and Breckinridge of Ky, came to blows.

☞It is a well experienced truth that a debtor who cannot pay ordinarily prefers spending his money at some place where he will not meet his creditor.

☞To those desiring a thorough course in certain of the higher branches, we would recommend a course in Mrs. Murphy's Private Academy. See announcement.

☞Thanks to those of our patrons who are making themselves square on our books. We hope the few remaining ones will do likewise between now and January. We want to begin 1888 with a clean ledger.

☞We heard the following on the street the other day: "say, where did you get that nice fitting suit you have on?" "Why at Salomonsky's, of course." "Well, I am going there too." And he went.

—FOR RENT: The Store Room recently occupied by Cooper & Swain, corner Main and Poindexter streets. Apply to
D. S. KRAMER

☞No man is so important that he cannot be spared from this world; and as soon as he disappears therefrom by death, every man begins to be forgotten; and unless there is some remarkable fact or facts in his earthly history, he will in a comparatively short time be forgotten altogether. Living men are too much occupied with the matters of life to give much attention to dead men. What a mere bubble is fame; how soon it bursts!

— A second hand double-seated two horse Carriage forsale, very cheap. Inquire at this office.

☞Several correspondents of the Raleigh *News & Observer* having advocated James Edwin Moore as an available candidate for Governor, a writer in the Edenton *Fisherman & Farmer* ridicules the "tickling process," and defiantly asks what service "Jim Ed," as he contemptuously calls him, ever rendered the party "apart from being a *chronic* candidate for congressional and judicial honors?" Well, well! But it must be admitted that in character and ability the Williamston statesman is the peer of any Democrat in the district. Unfortunately, these qualities do not count as they should in these times of political degeneracy.

☞Our friend Mr. J. B. Flora has recently purchased a very fine Llewellan Setter pup from A. M. Tucker proprietor of the Harvard Kennels Charlestown, Mass. This pup combines the finest "blue blood" in this country. He is by imported "Gus Bondshire" and "Lynn." She is by Dash 3rd and Isa bella—no finer bred stock in America. "Gus Bondshue" cost Harvard Kennels over $1,000 and is a field trial and bench show winner. He won second in the Free for All National Trials in 1885, said to have been one of the hottest contests ever run in this country, beating such "crack" dogs as Gladstone's Boy, Sportsman, Gath, Mark, Lillian and a number of other noted dogs. Dash 3rd was imported by Mr. Tucker from the kennels of Mr. Llewellan for a higher figure than paid for any other Setter dog ever imported to this country and has won many field, bench and special prizes for best imported Setter dogs, and is brother to Dash 2nd for which Mr. Llewel lan paid $1,600 This gives Mr. Flora the finest brace of Setter Dogs in this section, as he already has an exceedingly fine Red Irish Setter from imported stock. Parties interested in fine breed and pure blood dogs should call and see them. They are beauties.

☞At Norfolk the other day, we visited the Cotton Exchange, and we acckowledge the courtesies extended by Norman Bell esq., the intelligent anp affable Superintendent and Secretary. We learned more in half an hour of the cotton movements of the world than we ever knew before. The facilities of the Exchange for being daily, almost hourly, posted in every important operation in cotton are as near perfection as well can be, and we can readily conceive what an important institution it is to those dealing in that great staple. From every part of the civilized world were the latest quotations of the market.

—Watch out for Melick's Xmas Tricks!

LOCAL MENTION.

The weather has been delightful.—Mrs. Briggs of Raleigh is visiting her daughter Mrs. E. F. Aydlett.—We understand that a large lumber firm of Philadelphia propose erecting a Mill near the Depot for the purpose of dressing lumber before shipping.—The Dredge is still at work on Zimmermans wharf. The solid stumps encountered have interrupted the progress.—Mrs Forester of New Bedford, Mass., is visiting the family of Col. Guirkin.—A large crowd of people in town on Saturday.—Elias Gardener of Springville, N. Y.; is on his annual visit here. He owns a farm in this county.—W. C. Glover showed us a curious freak of Natnre the other day, it being a sweet potato, one half hayman, the other yellow bark.—On Wednesday last, at the residence of A. E. Jacobs of this city, his daughter Miss Alexina was married to Mr. Samuel Sherrick. Rev. Dr. B. Eberson, Hebrew Rabbi of Norfolk, officiated.—At the meeting of the Ladies' Guild and Dime Society, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Judge Albertson; Vice President; Mrs. Dr. Wood; Secretary, Mrs. W. O. Temple, and Treasurer, Miss Ella V. John.—Percy Vaughan is at home from New York on a visit.—Mr. John Brocket, while out on a recent ducking expedition, picked up a curiosity in the shape of a cannon ball encased in oyster shells, the latter adhered to it. The bulk weighs 23 lbs.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Elizabeth City Fair will be held next Monday.—Mr. Calvin Conard, a large lumber dealer of Philadelphia, was in town last week.—On Wednesday evening last, at the Methodist Parsonage, by Rev. J. T. Whitley, Mr. Wm. Towe was married to Miss Kate Crawford.—John Brockett's favorite setter "Miss," came to an untimely death one day last week. In firing into a covey of partridges she flushed he accidently shot her through the head.—Mr. J. R. Jones delivered a lecture on Temperance at the Court house last night.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The leading article in the ECLECTIC for December is from the pen of Prof. Freeman the great English Historian, and is from the pages of the *Contemporary Review*. It discusses one of the vexed educational questions of the hour, and the other problems related thereto, Dr. Fotherpill's article on "The Effects of town Life on the Human Body," is of striking interest. The continuation of the story of Zebehr Pasha's life as taken from his own lips, will be found as fascinating as a romance. Zebehr will be remembered as one of the most important factors in Gordon's Soudan experiences. Another paper, which is a continuation, is Mr. W. H. Mallock's third article on "Wealth and the Working Classes," full of suggestiveness and pungent expression. Sir Salar Jung, the great Parsee statesman of India, discusses "European Politics from an East Indian Standpoint," and shows superior acumen and knowledge W. L. Courtney has a critical study of "Pascal" as an exponent of the tendencies of philosophical doubt, which will present the great Frenchman to many readers in a new light. The pleasant essay "In Praise of the Country" by H. D. Traill, will evoke sympathetic study from thousands of readers who are interested in country life. The paper entitled "The Cause of Character" from *Cornhill*, is a sugeestive if inadequate examination of a very obscure problem. The attention of the reader will be worthily excited by the article called "The Eruptive Force of Modern Fanaticism" as it touches some of the most pressing and terrible problems of the age. "The Women of Chivalry," by Mrs. E Lynn Linton, is a racy and agreeable sketch; and "The Experience of an English Engineer on the Congo," will be found attractive by all those who have been drawn to African Exploration and the career of Stanley, specially in his last great enterprise. The shorter papers are good. There is a long and striking ballad poem called "Alfred the Hero King," and some clever if melancholy verses by a Japanese poet, published under the head of "Wadsworth and Japan."

Published by E. R. Pelon, 25 Bond St., New York. Terms $5 per year, single number 45 cents, trial subscription for 3 months $1, ECLECTIC and any $4 Magazine, $8.

The mild powers cure.—If a cathartic is needed to rid the blood of impurity and to stimulate the action of the liver use Laxador. Price 25c.

If there were called a meeting of babies and young children and the question put to vote "who was their greatest benefactor" the loud and unanimous vote would be "Dr. Bull's for he gave us his wonderful "Baby Syrup.

Two Steamers Ashore.

The Old Dominion Steamship Company received information yesterday that their steamers Pamlico and Newberne were ashore in Croatan Sound, N. C., near Roanoke Island. The steamers were left in the sound without water (so to speak), the strong northerly winds having blown it out of the sound. They are in no danger, however, and will float as soon as the wind shifts and allows the tide to come in. Both steamers are loaded, and one is on her way to Norfolk and the other from Norfolk. —Virginian. Dec. 2.

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cove, Ky., says he was for many years badly afflicted with Phthisic, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh 18 pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c a bottle by Wood & Wadsworth.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

Courage. The duty of having courage in rarely impressed on our Girls. The Boys must be brave, for

'None but the brave deserve the fair."

But a Girl; why its no matter if she is afraid of the dark, or afraid to say that her soul is her own, which is one way of saying afraid to stand up for her rights. Really it makes little difference while a Girl is *only* a Girl, but the days pass on and Womanhood waits her entrance, with a crown which if she is not ready to wear, she must forever remain uncrowned. For the reason that she is not always to remain a Girl, our Girls should learn to be brave, morally and physically.

"O I'm naturally timid, I could never learn to be brave," says some one of our Girls. Perhaps not in the usual sense of the word; but brave enough to persevere in any task you have undertaken you will not say that you cannot be. The Girl who is brave enough to learn a lesson she care nothing for, beyond the fact that it is her duty, has made the first and most important step toward moral bravery. The next step will distinguish between the moral and physical powers. The Girl will be able to say "I fear the dark because I am nervous—I know better in my heart." We do not advise any strain on the physical powers of either Boy or Girl. It is quite enough that both learn to be ashamed of cowardice, and that Girls should recognize that it is a weakness without being proud of it, as many are. A coward is one who takes advantage when he can. A brave heart is one who is willing to help others even at the risk of life itself. It is true we distinguish; we call it being noble and high minded to help others when there is no risk of life and brave when life is ventured. Both are branches of the same tree. They are the foundation of moral and physical bravery.

And for our Boys and Girls true bravery is the one thing needful. Girls be brave enough to learn to sew, to learn to cook, to learn to be useful women. Boys be brave enough to learn to plow and sow, and be self supporting.

The customs of a false civilization have made these useful arts old-fashioned—to the ruin of countless homes; it rests with a new generation to revive the day of useful employment; it rests with them also to place the useful arts on a higher plane—on the platform of intelligence and culture. A recent writer has well remarked "The precarious wages, the unrest of mercantile and professional life, more than offset the artificial luxuries cities afford, and really do not compare with the peaceful long-drawn out life in the country." * * Machinery and improved modes of farming have long ago discovered the connection with toil and made farming the pleasantest and easiest of all laborious occupations—much more so then nine-tenths of city avocations." Compare this testimony given by a voluntary exile from the city, from a happy country home with this sad strain—albeit written by a brave heart.

"This is the end, then of striving;
This is what comes of it all;
Darkness and foes just behind me;
Before, an impassable wall.
What does it matter how strongly
One may have battled for truth,
When with his weapons all broken,
He sits by the grave of his youth?
What does it profit in past years
That one did the best that one knew.
When in the gloom of the present
Virtue herself seems untrue?
Why should one fight any longer
When nothing remains but defeat?
Surely the labor is useless,
And idle the stirring of feet,
Ah; but the soul that is faithful,
Knows it is good to have fought;
Knows it is good to have acted,
Whatever the doing has brought,
This is the crown of the conflict,
This is the reward of the strife,
Faith in one's self and one's motive,
No matter how darkened the life.
Here at the end of the conflict,
I counsel not yet with Despair,
Though to all seeming my struggles
Are his who but beateth the air.
Darkness and foes close about me,
Yet I stand with my back to the wall
Facing whatever Fate sends me
Though facing Fate thus, I must fall."

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF NOV 30

To Enigma by Lucy Firr—A Folding Rule. To Anagram—San Francisco.

CROSS WORD ENIGMA,
Selected.

My first is in mail and gale and fail.
My second is in boil and coil and toil
My third is in coveand hove and rove
My fourth is in lave and pave and wave
My fifth is in hale and bale and sale
My sixth is in cry and fly and try
May you be my whole in character and manners.

DECAPITATION.
By M

No. 1. Behead one of the emotions and leave a human feature.
No. 2. Behead what is worn on the feet and leave a farming implement.
No. 3. Behead a warm garment and leave a sound.

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphat powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect sefaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surely passed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send address to Hallett & Co, Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

25¢ A BOTTLE
SALVATION OIL
KILLS PAIN
"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy: Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Stiff Neck, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sciatica, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, etc. Price 25 cts. a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Caution.—The genuine *Salvation Oil* bears our registered Trade-Mark, and our fac-simile signatures. A. C. Meyer & Co., Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you. Cough at once. Price only 25 Cts. a bottle

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NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

CHEDULE 18, TAKES EFFECT OCT 3, 1887.

Mail and Express (Southbound) leaves Elizabeth City 12,30 P. M., Northbound, leaves at 3:30 P. M.,

Edenton Accomodation, daily except on Sunday leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives 8,15 P. M.

The above Trains; which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. & W. R. R. Co's steam. boats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger, for all points on Chowan, Scuppernong Little, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with Steamer Keystone tri-weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherrin rivers.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

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Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

☞Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President St., Station; Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., station, New York by Penn'a R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

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SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Oct'r 14, 1885.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five fee water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit 90 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office. The Steamers W. B. Rogers and Thomas Newton leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M., for South Mills; returning, leave South Mills every Tuesday, Thursday and Surday, at 7, A. M. F. H. CAMP, Agent, Norfolk, JOHN JACOBS, Agent, South Mills.

HENRY ROBERTS. Superintenden

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And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifles Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery. ☞Repairing in his line promptly done
GEO. W. BELL.

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JEWELER.

70 Road Street,
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F. COOK has a well selected stock of JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE, WATCHES CLOCKS Ladies and Misses' Sets Pins and Ear Rings, Studs, Collarand Cuff Buttons Brackets Chains, Necklaces, etc.

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HOME MADE TIN WARE.

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THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

IT DON'T SCARE US

Everybody else may complain, but

HARD TIMES DON'T TROUBLE US,

And they will not trouble you if you will come and trade with us.

We Know How To Meet

Your wants and make our prices suit the times.

NOISY COMPETITION

Has no chance of scaring us. Goods well bought are half sold.

We Have Bought Well

And now we ask you to give us a call and look over our stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

HATS, CARPETS, ETC.

When you have looked it over carefully and inquired the prices, you will say that

We Can Sell well!

This is not bluster. It is solemn truth. Our prices are lowest in the land, and the quality is higher than the highest

Save Your Dollars

By trading with us. We are always ready to see you.

MOSES WEISEL,

CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO. have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

Cloak & Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Cloak and Clothing Department, where you can get Ladies and Childrens Cloaks & Wraps from Plush Cloaks at $20, down to $3.50.

FOWLER & CO., have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, but every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

J. B. FLORA

GROCER and TOBACCONIST,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PROVISIONS, HAY, LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, PAINTS, OILS, ETC

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FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, thereby saving the "middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in the pockets of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reed & Co.'s Cakes an Crackers, Harrisen Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and Englis Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

☞The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce

LOGS. 500,000 FEET. LOGS.

Half a Million feet of Saw Logs

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NEWS EMPORIUM.

The latest News, Periodicals & Libraries.

Full Assortment.

Bibles, School Books, Poets Novels, etc.. at New York Prices

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P. W. MELICK.

By all means call and see MELICK Wholesale and Retail Establishment if you want to Save Money.

Low Prices Quick Sales, Square Dealing

WARES.—Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decorated ware, Glass-ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, etc.

FURNITURE, Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware Table Cutlery Baskets, Childrens' Carriages, Pictures, Novelties Carpets Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper.

FOR MEN ONLY. A TRIAL PACKAGE. Over Ten Thousand Trial Packages mailed to persons who will send a large proportion of whom took a full treatment and were restored to health by use of HARRIS' SEMINAL PASTILLES. A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely aged and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over Brain Work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and secure a TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illustrated Pamphlet &c. RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms!

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Avoid the imposition of pretended remedies for these troubles, and Quacks whose only aim is to bleed their victims. Take the REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, and does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism restored. The wasted animating elements of life given back, the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and health

TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7

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Its *CHANGES* and *COMBINATIONS*, its *DURABILITY* and *CHEAPNESS*, its *EASE* and *ELEGANCE*, its adaptability for Hammock, Invalid, Library, Lawn, Steamer and general Reclining Use, have made it the

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BEST ENGLISH TWIST BARRELS, THE ITHACA GUN DAMASCUS STEEL BARRELS,

$35

$50 to $200.

MOST DURABLE AND BEST SHOOTING GUN MADE.

Strong, simple, well-balanced. All have Top Lever, Low Hammers, Rebounding Locks, Interchangeable Parts, Extension Rib, Self-Fastening Compensating Fore End, Rubber Butt Plate.

Close Hard Shooting Guns at Long Range a Specialty.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

ITHACA GUN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

THE NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

COMPLETE returns give Cook, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in New York, a plurality of 16,877. The Henry George Labor vote is 69,778, and the Prohibition vote 42,051.

FRANCOIS RADOUX, a lieutenant in the army of the First Napoleon, has just died at Portland, Me., aged 97.

THE largest Fair held in New York in many years is in progress under the auspices of the combined Masons of the Metropolis, and for the purpose of increasing the Asylum fund.

FIVE men were injured, one fatally, at a fire in Pittsburg, Penn.

REV. COL. ANDERSON was publicly installed as Chaplain-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at Norwalk, Conn., with appropriate ceremonies.

THE Attorney-General of Pennsylvania has decided that a woman cannot be made a notary public in that State.

JOHN MOST, the Anarchist leader, has been adjudged guilty by a New York jury of using language calculated to cause a riot. Herr Most has already served a term of one year's imprisonment on a similar charge.

South and West.

FIVE vessels were wrecked near Chicago in a gale.

MRS. SALT, a resident of Lawrence, Kan., refused to take food of any kind for four weeks and then died.

THE Anarchist Defense Committee of Chicago have definitely arranged to have their five dead associates buried in one plot of ground, 3,600 square feet, in Waldheim Cemetery.

POLICEMAN HANSEN, who was one of the victims of the bombs at the riot in Chicago, has become insane from his injuries. His leg had been amputated twice.

THE local election in Atlanta, Ga., was won by the anti-Prohibitionists, after an exciting canvass. Many women appeared at the polls and urged the voters, both white and black, to vote the "dry" ticket. The "wet" ticket won, however, by about 1,000 majority. Two years ago the Prohibitionists carried the city by a majority of 228. The Prohibition leaders this year were United States Senator Colquitt and Editor H. W. Grady; the anti-Prohibition leaders were United States Senator Brown and E. P. Howell, Mr. Grady's partner. A majority of the colored vote went for the "wet" ticket.

UNUSUALLY cold weather has already visited the Northwest. At St. Vincent, Minn., the thermometer was 22 degrees below zero; Bismarck, Dakota, 16 below, and Cheyenne, Wyoming, 10 below.

THE explosion of a boiler in the kitchen of the Kirby House, at Milwaukee, killed one woman and seriously injured a number of others.

IT is reported that there is no doubt as to the insanity of ex-United States Senator Jones, of Florida.

A HALL at Mineola, Texas, in which colored people were holding a dance, collapsed suddenly during a violent wind storm. Five persons were killed and about twenty injured. Six of the injured had arms or legs broken.

THE captain of a steamer which has just arrived at New Orleans makes public a letter which he had received from the owner of an American schooner to the effect that armed Nicaraguans had boarded and taken forcible possession of his and another American vessel.

A BOILER of a steam sawmill near Dennison, Ill., exploded, and Ed. Gilky, a prominent farmer, was instantly killed, and Joe Clark and Sylvester Norman were fatally wounded.

PAUL WOLF, the Herr Most of Chicago, has been arrested, charged with making threats against State's Attorney Grinnell, Judge Gary, and all the jurors in the Anarchist trial.

C. R. AND C. K. GARRISON, nephews of the late Commodore Garrison, were killed while descending a lead mine at Webb City, Mo.

Washington.

THE Inter-State Commerce Commissioners conduct their business sitting in a row up on a platform, like a row of judges.

TOTAL number of post-offices in the United States on June 30, 1887, was 55,157.

VALUE of the gold deposited in the United States mints during the past fiscal year was $68,416,779; of silver, $47,756,918.

POSTAL revenues during the last fiscal year were $48,118,273; expenditures, $53,133,252. Receipts increased over the previous year 11.1 per cent., and if this ratio continues the postal service will be self-sustaining again in two years.

THE Postoffice authorities recommend a trial in the great cities of this country of the pneumatic tube system now in successful operation in London, Berlin and Paris.

THE President has appointed Stephen F. Mitchell Collector of Customs at Saco, Me.

ADDITIONAL appointments by the President: James B. Chess, of Indiana, to be United States Consul at Durango, Mexico; and Allen D. Norman to be Postmaster at San Diego, Cal.

Foreign.

A MONSTER raft is about to be towed by a steamer from Halifax, N. S., to New York. The raft is 585 feet long, sixty-two feet wide, and thirty-seven feet deep, and weighs 9,000 tons.

THIRTEEN more passengers of the Dutch steamer Scholten, sunk in a collision in the English Channel, were saved, increasing the list of saved to 102 out of a total of 214.

LORD DALHOUSIE and his wife died within six hours of each other a few days since in Havre. They had just returned from a visit to America, where they were well known. Lord Dalhousie was Secretary of State for Scotland during Gladstone's last administration.

CHOLERA still prevails in an epidemic form in Chili.

OWING to the non-arrival of expected supplies many of the men with Stanley's expedition in Africa have died of starvation.

THOMAS POTTER, a young American, has been killed in a duel near Paris with a Frenchman, who was wounded in the ankle.

THE roof of the new and incomplete Masonic Hall in Ottawa, Ont., was crushed in and the structure completely wrecked by a heavy snow fall.

A DESPATCH from San Remo, Italy, says that the condition of the German Crown Prince is now considered hopeful.

SIXTEEN girls in a Russian boarding school were burned to death. Twenty-four escaped by jumping from the windows.

ALL the editors of St. Petersburg have been summoned by the press censor and instructed to adopt a moderate tone regarding Germany.

BARON HIRSCH, an immensely wealthy Hebrew, has given $10,000,000 to found in Russian primary schools for the education of Jewish children.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Annual Report of Postmaster-General Vilas.

Giving Figures, and Making Suggestions for Next Year.

According to the annual report of Postmaster-General Vilas there has been a marked improvement in the affairs of this department during the year. The revenues, owing to an extension of the limits of mailable matter of the fourth class, the profits of the special delivery system and the increased employment of all the facilities offered by the postal system, an increase due to the continued prosperity of business throughout the country, have steadily increased, while the expenditures have not increased in proportion. The net gain of revenues over the preceding year is very nearly $5,000,000, while the increase of expenses has been only $2,000,000, so that the burden of $7,000,000 which fell on the general treasury in 1885 has been reduced to $4,000,000 for the past fiscal year. In view of this, after expressing the hope that the revenues will not be further crippled by legislation, the report says that a surplus may be reasonably anticipated in the coming year. Although appeals for changes in the rates on matters of various kinds are anticipated, the report deprecates any lessening of the rates at present, but it adds that "the time is probably not distant when, if the wisest measures of economy be pursued, the rate of charge upon letters can be properly lowered to one cent an ounce, and some diminishment permitted in the postages upon merchandise and other matter," although the rates on all matter are lower in this country than in any other if the distances to which mailable matter is transported be taken into account.

The appointment of postmasters during the year receives careful attention in the report. The total number of commissions issued were 13,079, of which 6,983 were on account of the expirations of commissions, and 2,584 on removals or suspensions. Among these were 893 that came within the Presidential class. In this class there are 2,149 Postmasters, and of the entire number 913 appointed under a former Administration remain in office.

In discussing the compensation paid to Postmasters, the injustice done to certain Postmasters of the third class is referred to. Instances are noted where Postmasters of this class, which includes the offices that transact business running from $1,001 to $8,000 a year, are obliged to pay from $1,000 to $1,300 per year of their salaries, besides giving their own attention to the business, although their salaries do not exceed $1,300 a year. Thus, some postmasters net $600 or $800 a year only while transacting over $7,000 worth of business, when the postmasters who happen to do over $8,000 worth of business receive $2,000 a year net.

The report proposes that an architect and suitable assistants be assigned to the Post Office Department, and that the surplus revenues of the department be used to erect suitable postoffices in cities where the Government should own such buildings. The present system of crowding the Post Office "into the basements" of Goverment buildings erected as Post Offices, but devoted chiefly to courts and other business disconnected with the postal service, is said to be extravagant and discreditable generally, and particularly obnoxious to the employes of the Post Offices. It is asserted that the buildings much more suitable than those hitherto built in similar places can be erected for from $10,000 to $20,000, and even allowing what would be nee led to buy land, fifty cities could be supplied with fine Post Office buildings for $1,000,000.

Of the free delivery system the report says that "there should be no hesitation in providing every city and town in the United States with this service, whose business interests and local conditions are such as to make it of an advantage compensatory to its cost. The special delivery system has not commanded any increase of importance, but it paid the Government $20,000. The delivery boys earned an average of $10.28 for delivering letters within twenty-one minutes, on the average, after they were received.

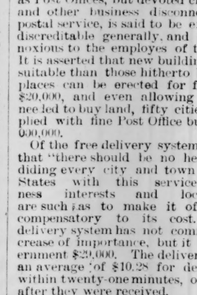
The Government is urged to buy or build its own cars for carrying the inland mails. The figures show that all the cars now used in the service could be replaced new, and maintained for one year, for $1,616,240, although the department paid $1,881,580 for the use of the old and in many cases unsuitable cars that carried the mail last year. This pay for the use of the cars was in addition to the regular pay for transporting the mails.

One subsidy is recommended, the payment of $5,000 or $1,000 a month for a monthly service between New York and the River Plate. The Argentine Republic offers $100,000 a year for such a service, and there is a strong pressure from New York merchants for the establishment of the line.

The report earnestly recommends the removal of the prohibition against advertising and printing on wrappers of third and fourth class matter, so that they do not extend to communications of the nature of correspondence.

SAYERS & SCOVILL

VEHICLES.



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SPECIAL Inducements to large Buyers.

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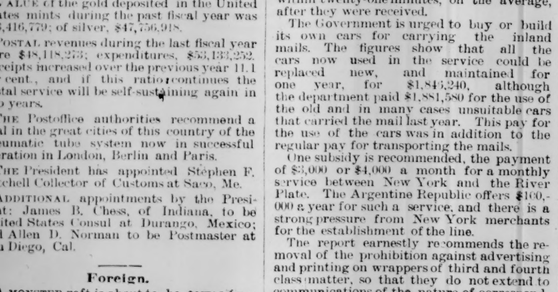

Pat. Mar. 6, '83, & Feb. 5, '84.

GENESEO ROAD CART!

First Premium and Gold Medal at New Orleans Exposition, 1886.

Thousands rode in it at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, 1884-5, at Louisville Exposition, Ky., 1885, and pronounced it the best in the world; also at the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, 1886, and received the highest honors.

This Cart rides as easy as any Buggy, and is positively free from Horse Motion.

Has two cranks to move in unison with the horse's step, and always keeps the body in a horizontal line.

OUR GUARANTEE.

We will sell you a Geneseo on Ten Days Trial and guarantee it to ride as easy and to be as free from Horse Motion as any buggy. If not just as represented, return to us at our expense.

STOOD THE TEST FOR OVER TWO YEARS.

Send for Circulars & Testimonials.

AGENTS WANTED

in every Town not already taken.

D. F. SARGENT & SON,

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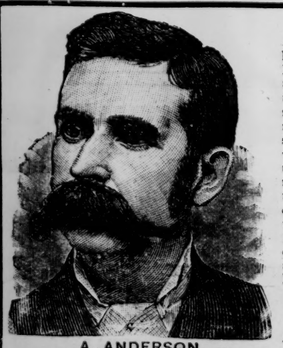

A. ANDERSON,

King of Harness Manufacturers, Manager of the NATIONAL HARNESS CO., Wholesale Mfrs.,

Every word we say we can stand by.

DEAR SIR: Do you want to see the latest WONDER of '87. ANSWER TO-DAY. A $35 Single Harness reduced to $25. The finest Harness MADE for the money. Handsome nickel or imitation rubber gold finish mountings. HAND made from oak stock, unsurpassed for style and durability. If you will allow us we will send you a sample for your inspection to show you what progress we have made by making a SPECIALTY and getting out over 800 setts each month. You can keep the sample at only $20, $5 less than price here or return at OUR EXPENSE. Can we make a more liberal offer? We shall expect to hear from you at once saying YES send on your Harness. Folded or single strap style.

NATIONAL HARNESS CO.

Wholesale Manufacturers,

14 to 24 Wells St. Buffalo, N.Y.

Collar and Hames, $2 Extra. No Breast Collar

Double Style for two horses, Price, 35.00.

FARMING INTERESTS.

The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Recommending the Abolition of the Department's Seed Division.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report, recommends substantially the abolition of the seed division of the department, and the transfer of its duties to the State and Territorial experiment stations. The directors of these institutions, he says, ought to know what kind of seed the farmers of their respective neighborhoods are interested in, and what kinds are best adapted to each locality. "If," he says, "this work of testing and distributing seed could be done by the stations, and the department be relieved of this duty, it would enable it to work in other directions of great importance to the agricultural interests of the country."

The Commissioner discusses the scope and functions of the departmenti n a way which leaves room for the plain inference that he disapproves the efforts to make it an executive department, with a member of the Cabinet at its head. The department's position, he thinks, should be that of an adviser in those investigations and enterprises which bear upon the agricultural interests of the country. "In the beginning," he says, "the department may have been an experiment, but its condition now should leave no doubt as to the precise relation which the department should hold to the Government. The development has been natural, and there may be a valuable lesson in the history of its evolution."

The Commissioner says it is yet too early to make an official statement of the results in detail of the present year's experiments in the development of sorghum sugar manufacture; "but," he adds, "enough is known already to enable this country to anticipate at an early day the production of a sugar supply from a plant as easy of cultivation as corn, but little circumscribed by climatic influences, and one whose by products have a value equal to the cost of raising."

On the subject of our wheat surplus he says: "The comparative prominence of this country in its wheat surplus may not be popularly realized. While our exports have exceeded 136,000,000 bushels per annum for ten years, those of Russia were about 66,000,000 busheis and those of India 24,000,000 bushels in round numbers, for the last decade. Other lands contribute only a very small surplus—Australia, Chili, the Argentine Republic, and others, only a few millions each—and the combined surplus of all nations does not equal that of this country."

The report treats of the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry in preventing the spread of pleuro-pneumonia from infected counties, and says that there has not been a time in years when this malady has been confined to such restricted areas as at present. If the State authorities continue their co-operation and Congress makes an appropriation equal to that of the present year, the Commissioner believes that this dangerous disease can be exterminated by the end of the next fiscal year.

The Commissioner recommnds that the Public Printer be authorized to furnish to the agricultural papers of the country, at the mere cost of labor and material, electrotypes of such illustrations of the department as the editors may desire. He renews his recommendation for the erection of a new laboratory building.

LATER NEWS.

FIVE men were burned—three of them with probably fatal result—by an explosion of natural gas on a farm near Washington, Penn.

OLD Stephney Bailey, of Columbia, South Carolina, confessed on his deathbed that he had murdered his three wives.

THE Mayor and ten Aldermen of Lincoln, Nebraska, were locked up in jail in Omaha by order of Judge Brewer, of the United States Court, because they refused to obey one of his rulings.

THE National Committee of the Prohibition party met at Chicago and elected Professor Samuel Dickie, of Michigan, as chairman, to succeed the late John B. Finch, of Illinois.

POSTMASTERS appointed by the President: Robert M. Carpenter, at Audubon, Iowa; Anna E. Ratcliff, Cimarron, Kan.; William R. G. Estes, Skowhegan, Maine; John H. Larkin, Cohoes, N. Y.; George G. Schwinger, Tonawanda, N. Y.; George Daniel, Sandusky, Ohio; George W. Larne, Colfax, Washington Territory.

A GREAT hall for conventions and other public uses is to be built in Washington.

THE revenue of the Government from all sources during November amounted to about $30,500,000. The disbursements nearly squaled the receipts.

COREA is about to send a Minister to the United States to represent the Corean Government.

THERE are more than $1,000,000 in the savings banks of Massachusetts for which there are no known owners.

THE election for Mayor in Providence, resulted as follows: Robbins (Republican), 5,189; McNally (Democrat), 2,802; Blodgett (Prohibition), 253.

MRS. ABEL, who had been prepared for burial, near Oakland, Ill., sat up in her coffin. Seeing her surroundings she fainted away. In an hour she gave birth to a son, and mother and child are now doing well.

GEORGE NORMAN, of New London, Mo., was bitten last summer by a dog. He dreamed the other night he saw himself dying of hydrophobia. Convulsions followed soon after he awoke, and he died in great agony.

FREDERICK EDWARDS, of Darlington County, S. C., while assaulting his wife, was commanded by his son John to stop. He replied with a blow, when the young man fired a gun, killing his mother, wounding his father, and probably fatally injuring his sister, who was also trying to defend the mother.

A BRONZE statue of the late President Garfield was unveiled in Cincinnati. Governor Foraker and Congressman Taylor delivered eulogies.

DURING November the national debt was increased $1,400,351. This unusual result is due to the heavy disbursements for pensions. The principal of the debt is now $1,664,461,-36.38 and the interest $11,355,124.04, making he total debt $1,675,816,660.42. Total cash in Treasury, $504,550,165.86.

THE National Fishing Association has sent an agent to Washington for the winter to keep track of fishing legislation and report to the fishermen.

THE coinage executed at the mints during November amounted to $7,297,280 and the total number of pieces coined was 13,614,400.

SIX men who have completed various terms of imprisonment have just been pardoned by the President so that they may be restored to the rights of citizenship.

PROFESSOR WILLIAMS, of Ottawa, Canada, predicts that there will be no recurrence of disastrous earthquakes in North America before 1900.

AN explosion of fire damp in a colliery in Poremba, Silesia, killed thirteen miners and wounded a number of others.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE new oratoria of "Ruth" has won great success in England.

CAMPANINI, the celebrated opera singer, is making a tour through the United States.

MISS LILLIAN OLCOTT will be seen in a new comedy by Sardou next year. It is said that she is to pay $15,000 for it.

LUCCA is soon to sing in Vienna. Her voice is said to be as good as ever, and her acting has always been the best to be seen on the operatic stage.

CHURCH music in New York city, a local journal states, employs not far from 2,000 organists and vocalists, whose annual salaries amount to at least $250,000.

ONE of the scenes in "The Soggarth," the new Irish play, will be a glen by moonlight, with real water effects, and a road down which the hero rides a horse at full speed.

JULIA GAYLORD, the opera singer, is going to try the dramatic stage next season. English authors have written two new plays for her. She will start in the British provinces.

MR. SYDNEY ROSENFELD has completed a three-act comedy, "A Doubtful Question," and has arranged with the Lyceum Theatre, New York, for its production at an early date.

THE woman who threw a pancake into Mrs. Cleveland's lap during the President's visit to St. Louis, and who was fined $50 and costs for the misdemeanor, has been released on the payment of $15.

DISASTERS ON THE RAIL.

Three Men Instantly Killed and Five Injured.

Two freight trains on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were in collision near Cochran's Mills, fifteen miles from Pittsburg, about 10:15 o'clock the other morning. Both trains were almost completely demolished and three men were killed and five others injured. The killed and injured are:

Harry Bell, fireman, residing at Grafton, West Virginia, killed instantly.

William Peddiman, fireman, of Wheeling, West Virginia, killed instantly.

Another man, name unknown, was buried under the wreck.

Peter Goff, brakeman on train, had his right arm and thigh broken; his head was badly cut and left leg fractured.

Thomas Gates, engineer, Glenwood, had his head cut above the ear, and the ear so badly lacerated that it hung by shreds. One of his toes was so badly mashed that it had to be amputated.

Frank Applebee, engineer, residence Glenwood; slightly cut about the top of the head.

Thomas L. McCann, fireman, residence Hazlewood; had a scalp wound on the top of his head.

There appear to have been no orders issued as to which train was to lay over at Finleyville for the other to pass. The trains were running at a high rate of speed, and as they rounded a curve near Cochran's Mills they came into view too late to be checked. An instant later they came together with a terrible crash. Both locomotives were lifted from the rails and thrown to one side completely wrecked. The cars were all derailed and smashed to pieces, and the debris piled up high around the locomotives. The main track was torn up for a considerable distance and blockaded.

There was not a moment's warning, and both crews were caught in the wreck. Three of the trainmen were buried from sight and almost instantly killed. The others were held prisoners in the confused mass, and were extricated with difficulty. Peddiman's body was taken to Wheeling and the injured were brought to Pittsburg.

It is claimed by the company that the accident was caused by the telegraph operator at Finleyville failing to deliver the orders.

Two freight engines collided on the Shamokin and Lewisburgh branch of the Reading Railroad, near Milton, Penn., the same morning. The accident happened on a bridge crossing the Susquehanna Canal. The concussion was so great that both locomotives were thrown from the bridge into the canal, twenty feet below. Some ten or fifteen cars were also wrecked, some of which were piled up on the engines. The bridge was badly damaged.

STONING THE POLICE.

Citizens of Limerick Prevented from Holding a Demonstration.

An attempt made in Limerick, Ireland, on Sunday, to hold a demonstration in honor of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, hanged at Manchester, was suppressed by the police. The unveiling of a statue to commemorate the hanging of the men was set down as a portion of the programme. Fearing interference with the statue, a guard surrounded it during the night. Mr. McInerney, of New York, who had been chosen to preside at the demonstration, was on the ground and addressed the people.

The police then drew their batons and made an onslaught upon the crowd. This was answered by stone throwing. The crowd was dispersed. Subsequently, wherever groups were found assembling, the police charged upon them and seized their flags. In these encounters a number of people were hurt. Troops occupied the thoroughfares. The Mayor and other municipal officers were actively engaged in quieting the people.

A serious disturbance occurred in Limerick during the evening. The crowd stoned and hooted the police, who tried to clear the streets with batons and bayonets, but met with great resistance. Many civilians and constables were injured. The wounded men were conveyed to the hospital. The police acted in a reckless manner. The windows of the hotels on the streets where the trouble occurred were filled with onlookers. Many of these persons taunted the police, who replied by throwing staffs and stones, breaking a large number of windows. Thirty persons had their wounds dressed at the hospital.

The police used their batons indiscriminately, clubbing men, women and small boys. They even pursued the fleeing people into their houses. The organist of a Catholic church was clubbed on the head while leaving the building. During the disturbance one shop was completely wrecked and the windows of the County Club were smashed.

THE POSTOFFICES.

Annual Report of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

The annual report of First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson shows that the number of post offices established during the past fiscal year was 3,043, a decrease of 439 as compared with the number established the previous year, and that the number of offices discontinued was 1,500, an increase of 380 over the number discontinued during the year ended June 30, 1886. The increase in the whole number of Post Offices was, therefore, smaller than for the previous year, having been only 1,543, as compared with 2,362 for the year ended June 30, 1886.

The whole number of postoffices in operation on June 30, 1887, was 55,157. Appointments of Postmasters were made during the year, as follows: On resignations and commissions expired, 6,863; on removals and suspensions, 2,584; on deaths of Postmasters, 589; on establishment of new offices, 3,043; total number of appointments made during the year, 13,079—a net decrease of 9,670 as compared with last year.

As a result of the annual adjustment of Postmasters' salaries, which took effect July 1, 1887, 23 offices of the third class were reduced to the fourth class, and 2 offices of the fourth class were assigned to the third class, leaving 2,336 Presidential offices in operation at the beginning of the present fiscal year, an increase of 92 over the number reported the previous year.

The number of money order offices in operation June 30, 1887, was 7,745, an increase of 481 over the number reported the previous year. The largest increase in any State during the fiscal year was sixty-four in Kansas.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Figures From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the total number of national banks organized up to October 31 is 3,805, of which 625 have gone into voluntary liquidation, 119 have failed, leaving in operation at that date 3,061. The total number of new banks formed during the last year is 225; number closed, 33, of which 25 went into voluntary liquidation, and 8 failed. The net increase in national bank capital during the year amounts to $30,572,325. On the other hand, there is a net decrease of $50,495,590 in the circulation represented by bonds. The total amount of money paid in dividends during the past year is $2,104,-203.41.

The affairs of five failed banks have been closed during the year, including among them one of those which failed during the year. In four cases out of the five the creditors have received payment of principle and interest in full. In the other case, that of a bank which failed in 1879, the total dividends amount to eighty-one per cent.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

A GRAND "sheep-shearing" will be held at Chicago in the spring.

A PROFESSORSHIP of horticulture has been founded at Cornell University.

THE official report numbers the sheep in the United States at 45,000,000.

THE Texas cotton crop will probably be 1,244,000 bales—a little less than last year.

FIVE hundred and two of the students at Ann Arbor University are sons of farmers.

THERE is to be a great Poultry Show at Madison Square Garden New York, December 14 to 21.

WHEN the smokestack of the Allentown (Pa.) Tread Mill is completed it will be 227 feet high, the loftiest in the United States.

A VERA CRUZ paper estimates that the storm of October 15 and 16 caused $10,000,-000 damage on the Gulf coast of Mexico. The injury to crops was very great.

MRS. MART HOLCOMBER, of Brady Island, Neb., cleaned out a den of snakes on her farm last week, killing forty of the reptiles. The only weapon she used was a stout club.

THERE are in the metropolitan district of London, twenty-two cemeteries, with a total area of 2,000 acres, and it is estimated that the land so utilized represents a capital of $1,250,000.

THE woman who threw a pancake into Mrs. Cleveland's lap during the President's visit to St. Louis, and who was fined $50 and costs for the misdemeanor, has been released on the payment of $15.

UNITED STATES MINT.

Synopsis of Its Operations During the Past Fiscal Year.

Interesting Figures Concerning Gold and Silver Coin.

The Director of the Mint, in his annual report, says that the value of the gold and silver received at the mints and assay offices during the year was greater than in any previous year since 1881. The value of the gold deposited was $68,223,072. In addition there were deposits of the value of $15,193,706, making the total $83,416,779, against $49,696,534.65 in 1886, being an excess of $33,810,244. The value of the silver deposited and purchased was $47,756,918. In addition there were redeposits of silver amounting to $462,113, making the total, calculated at the coining rate, $48,219,031, against $37,917,026 in the preceding year, an excess of $10,302,005.

Of the gold deposited $32,973,027 was of domestic production, $22,571,328 of foreign gold bullion, $9,896,552 of foreign cold coin, $516,984 of United States gold coin and $2,-265,218 of old material. The coinage of the fiscal year was as follows:

Description.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold	3,724,720	$22,393,279
Silver	44,231,288	34,396,483
Minor coins	50,166,509	943,650
Totals	98,122,517	$57,703,412

In addition to the coinage, gold and silver bars were manufactured as follows: Gold, $38,188,953; silver, $6,481,611. Total $64,-670,564.

The silver bullion purchased during the year for the silver dollar coinage was 29,-433,342 standard ounces, of the cost of $25,-988,620. The average cost was $0.98.1072 per fine ounce. The number of silver dollars made was 33,266,831. There were distributed from the mints during the year 10,901,928 silver dollars, and 10,500,000 were transferred to the Treasury.

The number of trade dollars redeemed by the Treasury under provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, was 7,689,036. The trade dollars redeemed have all been transferred to the mints or the Assay Office at New York and melted into bars ready for coinage. The loss by abrasion was 40,215.79 standard ounces, equivalent to 45,961 trade dollars, an average abrasion of about 2½ grains apiece. If the trade dollars redeemed are coined into subsidiary silver, the profit, exclusive of operative wastage, will be $631,-574. If coined into standard silver dollars, $93,004.

The Mint at Philadelphia has been taxed to its utmost capacity to execute the large minor coinage demanded of it in addition to the mandatory coinage of silver dollars. Notwithstanding the large number of pieces struck (50,166,509), the demand for minor coins is still far beyond the capacity of the Mint to promptly fill the orders. The total earnings of the mints and assay offices from all sources during the year amounted to $8,842,819, and the total expenses and losses of all kinds to $1,-457,432.

The value of the gold and silver bars issued from the United States Assay Office at New York and the Mint at Philadelphia for use in the industrial arts during the year was $8,895,710 gold, and $4,471,646 silver.

The Director estimates the stock of coin and bullion in the United States on July 1, 1887, as follows:

	Coin.	Bullion.
Gold	$569,008,065	$85,513,270
Silver	342,597,916	10,455,650
Totals	$911,545,981	$95,027,920

The Director estimates the stock of gold and silver coin on Nov. 1, 1887, to have been: Gold, $574,927,873; silver dollars, $277,110,-157; subsidiary silver, $75,758,186; total coin, $927,796,216.

Revised estimates of the production of gold and silver in the world for the calendar years 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886 show:

Years.	Gold.	Silver. Coining Value.
1883	$95,392,000	$115,088,000
1884	101,694,000	116,564,000
1885	102,975,000	127,257,000
1886	97,961,040	130,383,000

The value of the coinage of the world is as follows:

Years.	Gold.	Silver.
1884	$99,432,795	$95,832,084
1885	94,728,008	105,105,289
1886	92,653,400	124,678,678

JACOB SHARP WINS.

He is Granted a New Trial by the New York Court of Appeals.

The New York Court of Appeals has decided in favor of the appeal of Jacob Sharp from his conviction for bribery in obtaining the franchise for a Broadway railroad from the New York City Board of Aldermen of 1884. By this decision the ex President of the Broadway Railroad Company is saved for the present from being transferred from Ludlow Street Jail to Sing Sing Prison. He has been released on bail.

The decision of the General Term affirming the conviction was reversed by the Court of Appeals, and a new trial ordered. The opinion was written by Judge Danforth, and was concurred in by all his associates. A supplemental opinion was written by Judge Peckham.

There was somewhat of a flutter in the Court of Appeals chamber at Albany, when the decision was announced. Roscoe Conkling, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Attorney-General O'Brien and other prominent lawyers put their heads together and conversed about the decision.

The judgment was reversed on the ground that the lower court erred in admitting the evidence of Sharp before the Senate Investigating Committee, and the testimony of Pottle, of ex-Alderman Miller, of the detectives concerning the Canadian exiles, and of Phelps.

Assistant District Attorney Nicoll, who had charge of the case for the people, thought that Sharp could be convicted on a second trial, without the evidence which the Court of Appeals decides inadmissible.

ONE of the wealthiest, as well as the most miserly, citizens of Omaha is John H. Levy, who is reckoned to be worth nearly a million. He lives alone, cooks his own meals and sleeps in the cold loft of a dilapidated barn. He never sells or improves his property, and nearly all his wealth is due to the "unearned increment" arising from the general boom in real estate.

AN ingenious fellow is traveling through Pennsylvania selling a valuable preparation warranted to polish tinware." This valuable preparation is wood ashes, which he begs from the farmers along the road, sifts, puts up in neat boxes and sells for a quarter a box.

A MONSTER rattlesnake, which measured nearly thirteen feet in length and was as large around as a man's body, was killed near Tahlequah, I. T., a few days ago. It had twenty-four rattles.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beef, good to prime	7	8
Calves, common to prime	5 @	8½
Sheep	7 @	8½
Lambs	7½ @	8½
Hogs—Live	5 @	5¼
Dressed	7 @	8
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 35 @	4 55
West, good to choice	3 60 @	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	87 @	87½
Rye—State	56 @	58
Barley—State	82 @	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	57½ @	58½
Oats—White State	35 @	38
Mixed Western	35 @	37
Hay—Med. to prime	75 @	90
Straw—No. 1, Rye	50 @	55
Lard—City Steam	7 50 @	7 60
Butter—State Creamery	26 @	28
Dairy	16 @	26
West. Im. Creamery	18 @	24
Factory	14 @	22
Cheese—State Factory	10 @	11¾
Skims	4 @	8½
Western	9½ @	11½
Eggs—State and Penn	— @	25
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western	3 25 @	4 00
Sheep—Good to Choice	4 00 @	4 50
Lambs—Western	5 00 @	5 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 20 @	5 30
Flour—Family	4 75 @	5 15
Wheat—No. 1	87¼ @	87½
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	53 @	54
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	— @	33
Barley—State	70 @	76
BOSTON.		
Beef—Good to choice	6½ @	8
Hogs—Live	5¾ @	6
Northern Dressed	6¾ @	7¾
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	17 00 @	17 50
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	4 70 @	4 95
Corn—High Mixed	— @	56¼
Oats—Extra White	36 @	36½
Rye—State	60 @	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Dressed weight	6½ @	7
Sheep—Live weight	3½ @	4¾
Lambs	4½ @	4¾
Hogs—Northern	— @	6
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 75 @	3 00
Wheat—No. 2, Red	86 @	86¼
Corn—State Yellow	— @	55
Oats Mixed	36 @	36½
Rye—State	52½ @	53
Butter—Creamery Extra	— @	30
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	12 @	12¼

ON THE WHEEL.

What 'Round-the-World Stevens and Champion Howell Say of the Sport.

The popularity of 'cycling is growing.

Thomas Stevens, who has just been around the globe on a wheel says that the best roads in the world are found in British India. The Grand Trunk road is 1,600 miles, an unbroken highway of marvelous perfection, from Pershawar on the Afghan frontier to Calcutta. It is made of smooth, hard, natural concrete, beds of which lie along the line.

How such roads would be apreciated by the enthusiastic 'cyclers of this country!

The wonderful achievement of Mr. Stevens, in the face of myriad dangers, entitles him to all his honors.

The fast riding champion of the world, however, is Richard Howell, of Leicester, England. He is a splendidly made fellow, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, six feet high, and weighing, in training, about 160 pounds.

He commenced riding in 1879, and in 1881, at Belgravia grounds, Leicester, he won the one-mile championship of the world, beating all the best men of the day.

From that time his career has been one of almost unbroken successes. He came to the United States in 1884 and 1885, and at the great Springfield tournament in 1885, won seven out of eight races.

In the *'Cycling News* (Eng.). October 1st, 1887, is the following interview with him.

"What are your best performances?"

"This year I did a full mile on the track at Coventry in 2 minutes, 35 seconds. Good judges think, with everything in my favor, I could do 2:30 for the distance."

"What is your system of training?"

"I eat plain good food, and plenty of it. I take a little walk before breakfast, and then, after that meal, if I am loggy, ride eight or nine miles on the track here, in thick flannels. After dinner I do some more 'slogging' work, and may be a walk and early to bed.

"But there is one idea of mine which I have found invaluable. If I have done too much work, or my system is out of order, or if I don't feel quite sound, I take what I have used since I was 'queer' in 1883. I have always found that Warner's safe cure sets me up and puts me to rights again, and it is a remedy which I believe in and tell all my friends about.

"In the winter-time especially, when you can easily understand I am not so careful of my health as in the spring, summer or autumn, I have found it invaluable.

"All I want, to beat the fastest bicyclist in the world, is plenty of practice, an occasional dose of my favorite, and my 'machine.'

"When I am about right in weight I content myself with short, sharp brushes as hard as ever I can go on the track, and when I can cover 440 yards in thirty seconds with a flying start, I reckon to be moving as well as I want to.

"Bicycling is glorious sport, but it has its physical ill effects which, however, can be easily overcome by the method used by champion Howell."

A PROFESSORSHIP of horticulture has been created at Cornell University and attached to the agricultural department.

A NOTED BENEFACTOR'S

Deed of Kindness, and the Marvelous Benefits to the Sufferers in Warren County Hospital.

WASHINGTON, N. J., June 26, 1887.

S. Andral Kilmer, M. D., Binghamton, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—Like the rest of the profession, I have a prejudice against proprietary medicines; but, like the rest, I can give no good reason for it. A medical friend of mine in the west called my attention to your SWAMP-ROOT and bade me try it. I wrote you for a sample, and you sent me a generous one indeed. I have tried it very carefully, and find it to be a wonderfully invigorating tonic in cases of broken down constitutions. Thus far, I find it gives great relief in kidney and bladder troubles; in incipient stages of Bright's disease, diabetes and Urinary troubles in general. In a hospital, you know, I have ample opportunity to test a medicine. All the patients treated successfully are so many advertisers of its merits.

Yours truly, DR. S. A. DEFOE.
In charge of Warren County Hospital,
Washington, N. J.

The above is a true copy of the original letter—*Editor Binghamton Republican.*

This specific is meeting with marvelous success in the treatment of diseases for which it is so highly recommended. If you value good health and hope for long life, use Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure. At Druggists, $1.00—6 bottles for $5.00, or by express, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

America's Oldest Canal.

The oldest canal in the country is the Union Canal in Pennsylvania, which was the first projected on the American continent. It was suggested by William Penn in 1690, and its route surveyed seventy years later, before there was a canal in operation even in England. The route on this canal was surveyed by David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, and Dr. William Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1762. It extended from the Schuylkill River, near Reading, to the Susquehanna, at the present site of Middletown, Dauphin County. It was the first link in a proposed chain of water communication between the Delaware River and Lake Erie, a project so gigantic for that early day